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BORBA: 'SOMETHING NEW' IN ECONOMIES OF CEMA COUNTRIES

AU291229 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 80 p 8

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report: "CEMA Economic Problems: Something New in the East"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July--According to the views heard in corridor discussions at the last CEMA session in Prague, the coming period will represent a turning point for this economically integrated group of countries. Although that term was not used officially, a multitude of elements leads to this conclusion. As a matter of fact, it is no longer disputed that in the next 5-year plan period the rate of economic growth will be somewhat slower, that progress is no longer possible only with extensive economic development, that raw materials and energy resources are increasingly limited and that the system of prices and of mutual settling of accounts within the integrated group has been surpassed by time.

In fact those who know the conditions in this economic group well believe that the CEMA countries are entering a period that will be characterized by a search for more contemporary forms of economic operations, greater adaptation of their economies to the requirements of domestic and foreign markets and dynamic development that will be based mainly on efficiency. In other words, the coordination of their plans for the 1981-85 period will obviously have to proceed from these elements as the starting point.

Strengthening Integration

It is increasingly apparent that some of the countries involved have begun--with mixed success, depending on the internal economic and political demands and on the effect of foreign factors--to reform their models of economic operations, and because of which they now increasingly frequently peer into their neighbor's backyard.

For instance, every Pole who ever visits Hungary for any length of time or who even only passes through that country, always asks upon his return home: How is it that the Hungarians can achieve this? The fact is that he is enthusiastic over the Hungarians' standard of living and the quality of market supply and of services and many other things in Hungary. In this connection the Pole knows well that his own country's economic potential is greater than that of Hungary.

When the Hungarian economic reform, adopted in 1968, began to yield visible results, Polish economic experts and journalists swarmed into that country and returned home with very thorough analyses. Recently, the Polish press has been flooded by articles about "The Hungarian Model." The association of Polish economists also held a special consultative meeting on that topic recently.

It can be concluded that Polish experts wish to suggest the thesis that the entire integrated group of countries needs such perfection of the economic model as will orient future development to achieving maximum efficiency with much smaller investments. The operative fact is this connection is the known fact of declining national income in CEMA countries, something that makes the search for solutions that will produce greater results with smaller investments imperative.

Three Examples

The joint communique issued after the recent CEMA session makes it possible to assume that, in view of the existing energy and other difficulties, the member countries were advised to adopt such programs and plans that will be adapted to the greatest possible extent to the potentials of their own economies and of the integrated group of countries as a whole, since the chances of compensating for an insufficient accumulation from their own resources by the funds obtained in the international market are increasingly small.

Other countries of the group have also started to take the same steps. For instance, this spring the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Federal Government adopted a package of measures announcing at the beginning of next year the introduction of important changes in the functioning of the economy. The search for ways to achieve the most important goal, efficiency, is the general characteristic of the new principles of economic operations.

In a conversation in Berlin, Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, told us that GDR policy is to maintain a high rate of development through production associations.

At the Eighth Party Congress Poland announced that, beginning in 1983, a new system of planning and management will begin to function. Subsequently Edward Gierek said on several occasions that preparation of the package of new measures is in progress. According to what is now known, this is a question of a new law on enterprises and a law on self-management. However, it is probable that a number of other documents will also be adopted to "put the economy in order" because the need for it is felt more urgently in Poland perhaps than in other countries.

Other countries of the group are also taking similar steps, some of them more boldly and others more cautiously, but all are aware that the present model has been surpassed by time. It is also admitted and it can be quite correctly concluded that something new is happening in the East.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER PUJA DISCUSSES GOAL OF MADRID CONFERENCE

AU291340 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja: "From the Retrospection of 5 years"]

[Excerpt] The United States is trying to justify its current policy by the events in Afghanistan, or more explicitly, by the Soviet assistance extended to Afghanistan. However, it is only a pretext, and its purpose is to artificially foment anti-Sovietism and exert pressure on the West European countries to induce them to line up without reservations in support of U.S. policy, for the U.S. administration had already begun to elaborate and implement its current policy 2 years ago.

The Madrid meeting, the next juncture of security and cooperation in Europe, is intended to play a special role in the attainment of U.S. objectives. It seems that certain U.S. circles would like to turn the forum destined to strengthen cooperation into a scene of political skirmishes with the socialist countries.

Even the Belgrade meeting was convened 3 years ago in a less favorable political atmosphere than the Helsinki conference. As a consequence of changed U.S. policy, only the determination of the socialist countries and the realization of some West European countries that a standstill of detente and diminished cooperation could destroy the results from which these countries benefitted in the past decade saved the meeting from a fiasco.

Today, the international situation is more complex than it was at the time of the Belgrade meeting and it gives rise to more anxiety. Admittedly, with the passing of the first months of political hysterics, the number of West European leaders who clearly realize the disadvantages of the present "chilly political spell" and the danger that detente could be irretrievably harmed is increasing again. It is indicated by the fact that, after a certain pause, high-level European diplomacy has been reactivated. West European progressive organizations are increasingly making their voices heard and the West European workers movement is acting more and more resolutely. The number of Western politicians who courageously come out in favor of continuing detente and against aggressive sabre-rattling is multiplying.

The socialist countries have been emphasizing throughout that, now as before, the struggle waged to consolidate peace and security is in the focal point of their international activity and that they wish to develop their relations with the capitalist countries. They consistently oppose attacks on detente and want to strengthen the European security and cooperation process. Suffice it to refer to the fact that an initiatory and sober-minded attitude characterized all Warsaw Pact conferences. As of 1978, proposals whose realization would strengthen the results of detente were submitted, in particular in military detente.

The 1979 Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee proposed convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. Taking into consideration other submitted European disarmament proposals, the Foreign Ministers' Committee further developed this proposal at its December 1979 Berlin session. Then, in the interests of safeguarding and further developing detente, a comprehensive program was elaborated and adopted at the May 1980 Warsaw conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The program adopted in Warsaw deals with the Madrid meeting, the next juncture of the European security and cooperation process, in accordance with its importance. The Warsaw Pact countries declared that the meeting will be able to fulfill its purpose if the participating countries go to Madrid with the political conviction that, irrespective of their views on certain aspects of detente, everyone is equally interested in continuing detente. The goal of the meeting is activation of the East-West dialogue, because only that can contribute to improving the international situation and strengthening the detente process. And advancing in the matter of European military detente and disarmament is a prerequisite for consolidation of the results thus far attained. Issues outside of Madrid's scope must not be permitted to endanger the effectiveness of the meeting and thus the future of the European security and cooperation process. Europe could win the most if the meeting succeeded and the European countries would be hurt the most if it failed.

Our party's and government's position on the most important issues of the present international situation, including detente and the Helsinki Final Act, is quite clear. It was put on record by our party's recent 12th congress as well: "Peace and security in Europe is of outstanding significance in the development of international relations. Our country is even directly interested in strengthening them. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is working incessantly to assert the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, accomplish the recommendations and insure that the Madrid meeting will be successful. It is prepared actively to contribute to the defense of the jointly attained results and the development of relations."

On the basis of the congress' resolutions, we are resolutely striving to realize the peace initiatives of the socialist countries adopted in Warsaw. We are aware that complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act is a matter of a more protracted period of time. However, we are convinced that we could advance even in the present difficult situation if there is good will on everyone's part. We will have to concentrate on issues in Madrid in which there is a common interest of all the European countries and which can have the most favorable effect on the future of Europe. For this very reason we are of the opinion that a decision should be reached on the mandate of a European military detente and disarmament conference in Madrid. If it could be decided to convene a conference on the matter of European military detente and disarmament in Madrid, which should be due, that would favorably affect the effectiveness of the meeting and, in all probability, the atmosphere of other consultations devoted to disarmament issues as well. And in the present very complex international situation, that would be the greatest possible contribution to safeguarding the results of detente as well. In our opinion, a number of issues--including a few proposals concerning confidence-building measures--are ready for solution.

Our country is also extremely interested in the meeting's making a contribution to realization of economic relations devoid of discrimination and in the earliest convening of an all-European conference, similar to the environmental conference, on issues expected to be of common interest like energy and European communications.

Considering common interests and the Helsinki principles, we see a possbility for progress in the areas of culture, education, the arts and the so-called humanitarian issues. Also in these matters, the essence is that we should concentrate on problems in which progress can be attained. It would create prerequisites for a sober-minded discussion, without accusations, also of other issues, issues which are, as yet, more difficult to approach.

There is hope that the general development of the international situation would also be instrumental in making the Madrid meeting succeed. The resistance in advanced capitalist countries to the military endeavors of extremist U.S. circles is a reassuring sign. L.I. Brezhnev's talks with Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, prove that it is not immaterial to the advanced European capitalist countries, either, how the destiny of the world develops. Numerous signs indicate that bringing a new variation of the cold war back into international life appears to be an increasingly impossible undertaking today. In any event, the socialist countries--including the Hungarian People's Republic--are doing everything to prevent a negative shift in the development of international relations, foster a consolidation of peace and security and impart a new impetus to the detente process. Madrid may be a new milestone in this respect.

TANJUG VIEWS SOVIET APPROACH TO MADRID CSCE

LD251428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 25 (TANJUG)--In spite of the political turmoils which in the first half of this year seriously undermined East-West relations, Moscow points out as firm and definitive the stand that detente is "indispensable, possible and useful". The Soviet Union thereby announces the readiness to contribute to the success of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

The circumstances under which the Madrid meeting is being prepared are described in Soviet political quarters as considerably complex and less favourable than at the time of the Belgrade meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The Soviet Union blames the present state of affairs on "certain--either "reactionary" or "militaristic"--circles in Western countries, above all in the United States.

Moscow believes that neither side should draw swords in Madrid although it is prepared for such eventualities too. Following closely the preparations for the Madrid meeting, Soviet analysts call attention to the possibility of the United States also on this occasion launching a "regular campaign of attacks" on the Soviet Union because of the American conception of the "violation of human rights" and the Soviet Military action in Afghanistan.

It is nevertheless stressed here that the Soviet Union and other East-European countries are determined "to the end" to help the Madrid meeting be held "in a working and constructive atmosphere" in order to contribute to the easing of tensions and the strengthening of detente.

Moscow has already taken two important steps which, according to Soviet appraisals, should also have a positive bearing on the course of the Madrid meeting. The decision on the withdrawal of "some military units" from Afghanistan was followed soon by an announcement of the readiness to negotiate with the West on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. These moves are therefore expected here to have a favourable effect on the discussion of the questions figuring on the agenda of the Madrid meeting.

CSSR MINISTER CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION OF CSCE PROVISIONS

AU291422 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to CTK on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act: "Europe's Historical Milestone"]

[Text] Prague--On 1 August it will be 5 years since the highest representative of 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed the CSCE' Final Act in Helsinki.

On this occasion CTK asked Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, for an interview:

[Question] The 1975 Helsinki conference and the Final Act it approved are historic milestones in Europe's development. Comrade minister, how do you assess the situation in Europe 5 years after the signing of the Final Act?

[Answer] As is known, the Helsinki conference confirmed the territorial and political realities of 1945. It recognized the inviolability of postwar borders, approved principles of relations among participating states, and worked out concrete schemes of political, economic and cultural cooperation on our continent without interference in the affairs of others. It also created the first prerequisites for military detente in Europe and on the whole it unequivocally identified itself on the highest level with the main aspect--a joint effort aimed at the relaxation of international tension.

However, the relaxation--this victory over the "cold war," this transition to normal and regular relations among states, this ability to take into consideration the mutually justified interests of others--did not emerge at the turning point of the sixties and seventies as some sort of fortuitous phenomenon. On the contrary, it was an objective reality--the new worldwide correlation of class forces, including the achieved military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and capitalism--which has brought about the trend toward alleviating the tense international situation and created--within the framework of policy proceeding from the principle of peaceful coexistence--those favorable opportunities for concrete steps aimed at improving relations and for the development of cooperation among states with different social systems. And it also was the awareness of the danger of totally destructive thermonuclear warfare that has brought the political representatives of the majority of the participating countries onto the platform of peaceful coexistence.

Now, as a consequence of the efforts by the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonic forces to upset the achieved balance in their favor, the international situation has become complicated. But if we interpret detente--this synonym of the policy of peaceful coexistence of recent years--as an expression of precisely this achieved balance, we can state that its foundation remains intact. The policy of the relaxation of tension has, moreover, deeply permeated into the consciousness of broad masses in the states with different social systems. Thus we can say that the attempt by the extremely rightist forces of imperialism to reverse the situation to their advantage--the consequences of which have caused the current breakdown [porucha] and the cooling off of the international situation--in fact did not succeed. Also, because of this we are saying that the necessary prerequisites for the further development of the policy of detente--of this sensible and only acceptable alternative of international development--continue to exist.

The answer to the question "which will prevail," detente or confrontation, has been brought about by the active, peaceful offensive of the socialist countries, of the Soviet Union, consistently implementing the unalterable Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence which found expression in steps such as the latest peace initiatives which emerged from the May session of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw; from the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing; from Helmut Schmidt's talks in Moscow; as well as from a while series of foreign political actions of the socialist countries, which unequivocally confirm the action-capability and viability of detente.

At the same time it clearly shows that the profound forces of the detente process, including the positions of those realistically thinking Western statesmen who favor its development, have not disappeared. Therefore, with a still greater effort in our foreign policy, closely coordinated with the fraternal socialist countries, we have striven for and will continue to strive for the speedy removal of all roadblocks hindering the clearance of the international situation. We proceed from the optimistic view that all constants of a favorable detente process will sooner or later again assert themselves in relations among the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Question] In what manner does the CSSR participate in the implementation of such an important document as the Helsinki Final Act?

[Answer] In relations with the signatories of the Helsinki documents, the CSSR foreign policy consistently proceeds from the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Above all, our relations with Western neighbors have normalized: with the FRG--a matter that is tellingly documented by the joint declaration signed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in the course of the visit by our head of state to Bonn in April 1978; and also with Austria, with which we have been constructively resolving everything that weighed on us, matters that were successfully concluded during the visit by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to our country in March 1979.

Czechoslovakia also implements the principles of the Helsinki conference through a systematic development of contacts and relations with France, Finland, Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Portugal, Canada and others. Thus the Czechoslovak foreign policy in the past years proved also in relations with advanced capitalist countries its adherence to principles, initiatives and successes. In fact, undoubtedly positive results have been achieved in mutual relations with all signatory states of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Some ups and downs and surviving problems exist, for which,however, Czechoslovakia is not to blame, as for example in relations with the United States because of the refusal of the U.S. administration to return to Czechoslovakia the monetary gold stolen by the Nazis.

Our country has a positive balance sheet also in international economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which we consider to be a sort of material base for the entire process of detente. We are implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference not only as regards the simple exchange of goods, but we also apply qualitatively higher forms, such as, for example, production cooperation and specialization. A small example: This year already there have been almost 50 actions--mainly cooperation in engineering and chemical industries--in which our enterprises are cooperating with foreign partners. Involved are advanced branches of our economy, of which particularly engineering has a great tradition and a broad base with highly skilled manpower.

Czechoslovakia implements conscientiously also the provisions of the so-called Basket Three, that is, concerning cooperation, in cultural and humanitarian spheres. [paragraph continues]

This is attested to by the intensive development of cultural, scientific and educational work and of work in the sphere of health. At present our country has 67 cultural agreements with various states, of which 23 cultural agreements and 2 programs of cultural exchange are with signatory states of the Helsinki documents. Czechoslovakia not only provides but also accepts progressive, humanistic and highly artistic values from throughout the world. For example, last year alone a total of 245 titles were translated from non-Slavic literature, of which 86 were from English, 71 from German, 31 from French, 14 from Spanish, 14 from Dutch, 8 from Italian and so forth.

[Question] A meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Helsinki conference will convene in Madrid this fall. What do you expect from this meeting?

[Answer] First of all I would like to stress that we regard the Madrid meeting as an important instrument for developing the process of detente in Europe. It is our view--and we also expressed it in the declaration of the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee--that it is essential in the period between now and the meeting's beginning in November to intensify and deepen the exchange of views both on bilateral and multilateral bases so as to achieve basic agreement by all participants on questions which the Madrid meeting will adopt practical measures on, leading to a fuller implementation of the Final Act. We believe that a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting--and constructive preparations and positive results of negotiations on the meeting's intentions--can create conditions for the participation of the ministers of foreign affairs in the adoption of these conclusions.

In this spirit, within the framework of the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated course of action, the CSSR is striving to contribute to the Madrid meeting by devoting attention to the achievement of an agreement on specific and generally advantageous steps aimed at a comprehensive implementation of all principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. This requirement is some sort of a leitmotif in our consultations with the Western partners. Last year we carried out 19 consultations and since the beginning of this year 12 more such consultations, on various levels. Our foreign policy is and will be doing everything within its power and capacity to ensure, in spite of the more complicated political climate, that the Madrid meeting documents the will to negotiate and not the will to engage in confrontations. It is Czechoslovakia's view that it is, therefore, necessary to take into account all experiences acquired at the last meeting in Belgrade and to focus the attention of all participants in the Madrid meeting on a certain number of issues. However, these should definitely be issues shared by everyone and the discussion of which would contribute in a creative manner to the expansion of cooperation and to an improvement of the political climate in Europe.

It is our view that a fundamental decision should be taken in Madrid on important questions such as the stabilization of political detente and consolidation of the foundations of the European peace; as well as the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. What matters, above all, is the adoption of practical decisions concerning the objectives, date, venue and the method of holding such a conference, including the agenda of the conference's first stage, the work of which should concentrate on the problem of trust. We proceed from the logical assumption that progress in this sphere is advantageous for all participating states, regardless of their geographic location, size, social system and membership in military alliances or in the nonaligned movement. We trust that the instructions concerning this question with which the delegations will come to Madrid will be in harmony with Europe's needs.

I think that it would be beneficial for all participating states if a positive turn took place in Madrid as regards the creation of conditions for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere. A great deal can also be achieved in Madrid as far as cooperation in the humanitarian sphere is concerned, provided that the needs and genuine efforts for the nations' cultural rapprochement will be respected.

[Question] Comrade minister, what would you like to say at the close of our interview?

[Answer] Allow me to stress once again, in conclusion, the very valuable experience and the fact that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the fifth anniversary of which we are recalling at present, represents the codification of the truly historical turn from the era of the "cold war" toward a normalization of international relations, a turn toward the path of detente, toward the development of everything that unites nations and toward the elimination of mistrust, confrontations and wars from the life of society. As the head of our delegation, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, expressed at the conference 5 years ago: "For the first time in its history Europe has seized the historical opportunity to create real conditions for peace, security and peaceful cooperation, and that despite all the existing political, economic, philosophical and social differences."

GDR ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON LATEST ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

LD292244 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The 21st round of the negotiations on the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments in central Europe has recently ended in Vienna. Seventeen European states plus the United States and Canada are taking part in the negotiations, which opened nearly 7 years ago. At the end of the latest round, Guenther Meisler interviewed the leader of the GDR delegation, ambassador Andre Wieland, on the present state of the negotiations.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Ambassador, the 21st round of negotiations in Vienna was marked by proposals put forward by the socialist states. What was the thinking behind their new initiatives?

[Answer] The round began in mid-May, at a time when the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states was meeting in the Polish capital. The peace program it adopted contains a clear statement of the strategy of the member states for the Vienna negotiations. The Warsaw declaration insisted that further procrastination was inadmissible and that the socialist countries would continue their efforts to seek solutions with a view to reducing military confrontation in Europe. After only a few weeks evidence of the conformity of word and deed of socialist peace policy was put on the Vienna conference table. On 10 July the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR submitted new and important proposals, which left their mark on the Vienna round.

[Question] What are these new proposals? What is the essence of this new initiative?

[Answer] The purpose of these proposals is clear. It is finally to achieve a first practical agreement on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet Union has already made a significant concession: for the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet military personnel, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from the GDR is about to be concluded. The new proposal offers the withdrawal of another 20,000 men from central Europe, provided the United States agrees to reduce its forces in the region by 13,000 men.

That is a far-reaching compromise offer. It takes the Western participants at their word in several respects. First, the Vienna negotiations concern not only the reduction of Soviet and American forces. Still, the socialist states are prepared to concentrate the talks initially on this issue. Second, the West has in the past emphasized that a reduction of 13,000 U.S. soldiers was acceptable. These reductions are not as extensive as the socialist states had sought in their previous proposals. But they would still carry considerable political and military weight.

The sum of the Soviet and American reductions would mean the departure of over 50,000 military personnel from central Europe. Moreover, since under the proposals of the socialist states all other participants in the Vienna negotiations would have to freeze their force levels forthwith, there would exist for the first time in history in central Europe effective barriers to a further growth of military potentials.

[Question] As far as we know, Comrade ambassador, an official answer from the NATO states to these proposals has yet to be received. But attempts are being made, particularly by the Western mass media, to stir up feelings against these initiatives by invoking what is called a dispute about force levels in central Europe. What is the real situation?

[Answer] Behind the attempts you mention is the absurd claim about an alleged military threat by the Warsaw Treaty states. It is not new. As far as the Vienna negotiations are concerned, [words indistinct] to block progress by making unacceptable demands on the socialist states. In fact, an exchange of figures on force levels of all participant states in central Europe took place in Vienna (?in June) at the initiative of the socialist countries.

The results speak clearly. First, they indicate the continuance of an approximate parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe. That is an adequate basis for an initial agreement. Second, it was confirmed that, in contrast to the socialist countries, the NATO states have reinforced their forces in central Europe. This development shows the urgency of achieving an initial agreement on the reduction and limitation of forces. If we fix our gaze on the next round of negotiations, due to begin at the end of September, only one conclusion follows from what I have just said: It is up to the West to determine whether or not the Vienna negotiations will continue to be stuck in an impasse or whether a breakthrough can be achieved by a positive reaction to the new proposals of the socialist states. [end recording]

TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN WITH SPAIN IN SOFIA

AU291919 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jul (BTA)--Late last night Mr Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Trade Union Confederation of the Workers' Commissions in Spain, arrived here.

Today he had talks with Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Cooperation between the two trade union organizations and the chances of its further expansion figured on the agenda of the talks.

Mr Mishev and Mr Camacho informed each other of the activity of the two trade union organizations and of the tasks facing them.

Upon completion of his working visit, Mr Camacho will remain in Bulgaria for his holidays, at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

BCP CC PLENUM SETS 12TH CONGRESS DATE FOR MARCH 1981

AU291908 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jul (BTA)--On March 31, 1981 the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party will be held, decided the CC of the BCP at a plenary session today.

Report on the forthcoming congress was read by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The plenary session approved the agenda of the 12th BCP Congress. Besides the report of the Central Committee on the period after the 11th BCP Congress (1976) up to the 12th BCP Congress, theses on the BCP work, on the social, economic and cultural development of Bulgaria in the 7th five-year period (1976-1980), and the tasks of the next five-year period will be discussed.

Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP, read a report on the implementation of the tasks of the 7th five-year period. In the decisions of the BCP plenary session on this subject it is pointed out that the Bulgarian economy continues to develop at steady and high rates. It was pointed out that the technological and technical level of production has been raised and the structure of the national economy has been improved. In the years of the current five-year period, the decision reads further, a considerably greater national income, more industrial and farm production have been turned out as compared to the entire sixth five-year period. Underlined was also Bulgaria's wider participation in the international division of labour, as well as the better meeting of needs of the people.

The decision outlines concrete steps for a still better use of the existing economic reserves, paying special attention to the consistent application of the new economic mechanism.

GENERAL DZHUROV ATTENDS MILITARY TACTICAL EXERCISE

AU291138 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, has attended a military tactical exercise. Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army, who accompanied Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, also attended the exercise.

The commanders, staffs and the troops participating in this exercise demonstrated high-level field training and combat skill.

PRAGUE RADIO VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO BOLIVIAN COUP

LD291142 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Discussing the United States' attitude to the military coup in Bolivia, Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot mentions the fact that United States State Secretary Edmund Muskie had announced that the United States would stop all economic and military aid to Bolivia, allegedly in protest against the military coup in Bolivia. Our analyst points to the fact that this time Washington had hurriedly joined a worldwide protest against Bolivia's reactionary military coup.

This step is being taken only a year after the downfall of Nicaragua's dictator Somoza who had received all-round U.S. support, and at a time while in Salvador there are several hundred marines and U.S. military advisers backing repressive measures taken by the ruling junta against patriots.

U.S. interests in Bolivia have an old history, especially interests of North American monopolies. Nevertheless, United States Secretary of State Muskie has now declared that Washington is comdemning violations of human rights and repressive measures against political, religious and trade union leaders in Bolivia. After all, it is not so difficult to pay lip service to the observance of human rights. But the fact remains that 40 years of the Somoza clan's rule in Nicaragua, as well as the existence of dictatorial regimes in Honduras and Guatemala, as well as the Pinochet junta in Chile, that all this has blemished the reputation of the United States, especially after President Carter had assumed the role of a human rights champion.

Washington now desires to reach its goals through different means. The first example was the staging of a coup in El Salvador where a military-civilian junta took over with a host of proclamations about democracy. Nevertheless, dozens of patriots are dying in El Salvador every day as a result of the junta's repressive measures. Developments in Bolivia had taken a different turn. Presidential elections had resulted in a leftwing victory. President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government was also to be joined by communists, and so it is obvious that Washington reverted to old methods and helped to spark off a military coup. A spokesman of the State Department even made some hints the other day to the effect that there had been contacts between the United States and Bolivian military leaders even before the coup. And so, it is only a question of time when we shall learn about the behind-the-scenes activities which helped to spark off Bolivia's military coup.

RUDE PRAVO DENIES CSSR SMUGGLES ARMS INTO SOUTH AFRICA

LD290904 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--The fabrications of the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER that Czechoslovakia smuggles weapons into South Africa are an attempt to divert attention from the real arms suppliers, certain NATO countries, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

It is no secret that the socialist countries are known on the international forum for their uncompromising stand against apartheid and racism, the daily said, adding that the Czechoslovak press, just as the press of the other socialist countries condemned recently the brutal incursions of South Africa forces into Angola, a country which has Czechoslovakia's full support and sympathy in its fight against the external enemy.

This may be the reason for the fabrications which is motivated by someone's attempt to drive a wedge of mistrust between Angola and its socialist allies, RUDE PRAVO said.

LEADERS GREET COUNTERPARTS ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU291428 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Wishes of Further Successes in Building Socialism; CSSR Representatives' Telegrams on Cuba's National Day"]

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the following telegram of congratualtions on the national day of the Republic of Cuba--the 27th anniversary of the national uprising:

Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people as well as on our own behalf we send you, the CPC Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people warm comradely greetings and congratulations on the national day of the Republic of Cuba--the 27th anniversary of the day of the national uprising.

The heroic attack of the best sons of the Cuban people on the Moncada Barracks, which initiated an important stage of the Cuban revolution, has been recorded forever in the history of the Cuban people's struggle for freedom, national independence and social transformations in the country. The victory of the Cuban revolution laid the foundations for the first socialist state on the American Continent and significantly strengthened the anti-imperialist struggle of subjugated nations for freedom and social justice all over the world. The Cuban people, under the leadership of the communist party, have turned their country in an historically short period into a successfully developing socialist state which is a firm part of the world socialist community.

Those results have been achieved thanks to the consistent policy of the CPC, which actively contributes--on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--to strengthening the unity and cooperation of the international communist and workers movement and, together with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, to the struggle for peace and progress in the world. The constructive foreign policy of Cuba which--by adhering to principles and displaying international solidarity--supports the nations of developing countries and extends selfless assistance to them in their struggle for freedom and an independent political and economic development, is earning high recognition in the world. Cuba's election as chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, the positive influence and significance of which is steadily growing in the world, has been an expression of the high appreciation of this role.

We take this opportunity to assure you and all Cuban people of our full solidarity in your struggle against all provocations and intrigues of imperialism and reaction aimed against your country.

The CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people sincerely rejoice at the success being attained by the people of your country in implementing the resolutions of the CPC's first congress. We regard highly the fact that firm relations of friendship, multifaceted cooperation and internationalist Czechoslovak-Cuban solidarity have been formed between our fraternal parties and countries in the period of the socialist construction and of the joint struggle for the strengthening of peace and progress in the world. We voice the firm conviction that these relations will continue to successfully deepen and develop.

Dear Comrade Castro, we wholeheartedly wish the Cuban communists and all Cuban people many further successes in building their socialist homeland. We wish you personally good health and much creative strength in your responsible work for the well-being of the Cuban people.

On the same occasion A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to B. Roca, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek congratulated I. Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on the national day of the Republic of Cuba. The Central Committee of the CSSR National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the national leadership of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution. On the national day of the Republic of Cuba the Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory letter to the Central Union of Cuban Workers and the Central Committee of the CSSR Union of Women congratulated the Federation of Cuban Women.

PRODUCE, FOOD SUPPLY AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH POLAND

AU291354 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Report signed (VP): "From Poland to Prague"]

[Text] Prague--The Prague vegetables enterprise has two outlets--on Libicka Street in Prague 3 and on Komarovova Street in Prague 10--to which Polish farmers deliver their produce. J. Czesak, chairman of an organization [responsible] for the supply of the Krakow Voivodship, and S. Barcik, director of the fruit and vegetables enterprise, are currently visiting Prague. They inspected the two outlets and after negotiating concluded an agreement under the terms of which they are to deliver to Prague by the end of the year fruit, vegetables and food products valued at the least at Kc84.5 million.

RUDE PRAVO: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS MUST BE OFFSET BY GREATER EFFORT

AU291348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Realistic View"]

[Excerpts] Each of us has his own ideas, wishes and dreams about how the life we are living should be and about how the world of which we are a part should look. Each of us creates his own perspectives for himself, and, after all, each of us is usually disappointed if reality is not identical with our wishes. This is usually the case whenever we are unrealistic in our ideas, whenever we fail to take into account the objective conditions, or whenever we have not done enough to materialize our goals, plans and ideas.

In the same way that an individual is not separated from the life of the entire society, our society is not separated from the world development, either in international relations or in the economy. The connections, whether direct or indirect, do exist here, and they are felt by us. Deplorably, many people do not, or do not want to, realize this. Despite this the connections affect us, harshly forcing us to reassess our plans, to modify them according to the changing conditions, to seek new solutions and to mobilize all creative forces and great selflessness for solving tasks and problems.

The external factors influencing our economic development are very significant, and in certain spheres even decisive.

The increasingly inaccessible and expensive raw and other materials, which we need for our production; the increasingly sharper competition on foreign markets; the various kinds of discrimination applied against us by certain capitalist states; the changing structure of national economy in the developing countries which, to a certain extent, makes our possibilities more difficult and raises the demands on our exports--all this is only part of the numerous factors which, for us, are objective factors. At the same time we effect one-third of our foreign trade exactly with the capitalist and developing countries; and this represents a considerable amount, if we taken into account the generally large scope of our foreign economic relations.

In other words, we are now accomplishing our plans, our socioeconomic program, under far more difficult conditions, both external and internal. Let us recall in this connection the thoughts voiced at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session that said that it is necessary to explain to our working people the internal and external conditions concerning the materialization of our plans and intentions, and show them that we must overcome the internal problems and difficulties in direct dependence on the specific situation in the world; and that at the same time we must not lose sight even for a single moment of the purpose and the revolutionary perspective of all the revolutionary social changes which we may witness on all continents, changes which require international support and solidarity.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the more the revolutionary social changes on our globe become consolidated, and the stronger and more unified the socialist world and the progressive movement becomes, the more secure and realistic the path toward peace will be, and better conditions will exist for us in building developed socialism in our own country.

Among the external conditions influencing, to a certain extent, our own advance is the general international situation. We are making every effort to contribute--together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as with the countries in which a realistic view of international relations prevails--toward materializing the policy of peaceful coexistence and toward efforts aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe. Every person must grasp that here a longing, a wish is not enough; that here one also needs deeds.

No, it is not a simple world in which we are living; the problems we have to solve are not small. It is impossible to close our eyes to difficulties. In the same way it is impossible to distregard objective conditions and to act as though nothing were happening, as though nothing concerned us. The Central Committee of our party warns us with sufficient urgency against such levity, but sometimes we do notice it in some people.

Any person wanting automatically to place an equation mark between the wish and the reality, and failing to invest everything in his power in the materialization of the wish, cannot live to see a good result. This applies both to the society and to each individual. Nothing of what we achieved in the past--and we achieved revolutionary changes--came to us automatically, by itself, without labor and problems.

But even what we are achieving today is also the result of honest, selfless and enterprising work, the result of the fact that people reflect about things, seek new solutions and approach problems in an innovative way. But our plans and tasks for tomorrow are neither easier or smaller; on the contrary. That is why we are dutybound, each of us in his working place, to honestly answer the question about whether we are sufficiently prepared for tomorrow. Have we not fallen asleep on our achievements, are we not living on our past merits in some instances, are we not, in some instances, tolerant toward lack of discipline and toward bad and uneconomical work?

Are we not ignoring shortcomings in some places as we would avoid hot porridge? To some people it may seem as though a couple of collectives or a few individuals (and, deplorably, in some places it is more than a few) could in no way threaten our common feat. But in reality every act of irresponsibility, every lack of thriftiness, every act of laggardness damages our common feat. In a developed society the division of labor is such--and the relations and links are so complicated--that even the least creaking can be felt. A single person may, by producing a single faulty part, even if it costs an insignificant amount, or by carrying out a wrong operation, turn an expensive product into a reject. A single person can, by his decision in which he gives preference to a local interest, harm the all-social interest and thus also many large collectives.

FLOODED FIELDS, 'SERIOUS' CROP DAMAGE REPORTED IN SLOVAKIA

AU291235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Marta Husakova Report: "Water Threatens This Year's Harvest; Long-Lasting Rains in Eastern Slovakia Have Flooded the Fields"]

[Summary] Kosice--In the Zemplin area, in the Michalovce and Trebisov districts, 92,000 hectares of arable land, that is almost 75 percent of it, is heavily saturated with water or flooded. In the Humenne District, the Laborec and Cirocha rivers flooded their banks along their whole length on the night of 24 to 25 July; 100 houses had to be evacuated, especially in Vydran, Krasny Brod and Cabiny; and the farming premises of the unified cooperative farm in Cabiny and Zbudske Dlhe were flooded. The farmhouses in Volica are threatened.

The damages are worst in the Zemplin area, where hail has damaged farms in Kralovsky Chlmec; particularly affected are the farm buildings and densely sown cereals, oil rape, vineyards and field vegetables. The sugar beet and corn for both grain and silage have been severely damaged. In the east Slovak lowlands the high levels of rivers are making the draining-off of ground water difficult; the drainage canals are full and their draining function has stopped. This has led to serious damage to grain crops, a large percentage of which has been flattened; around 15 July only 15 percent had been flattened, whereas today the figure is estimated at 60-65 percent. Moreover, the heavy storms have literally pressed down the fields in some places. "The current situation is so serious that even if the weather in the area of the East Slovak lowlands improves immediately the yields will be reduced by 25-30 percent. The people are anxious that the mold will affect the straw, too, since this would threaten the winter feeding of cattle." The insurance workers estimate the damages to date at Kcs255 million of insured damages; of this Kcs68 million falls on the Trebisov District, 65 million on Michalovce, 25 million on Humenne and 21 million on the Kosice District. The uninsured damages are several times higher.

The extraordinary measures for alleviating the situation include the use of all pumps, including those on trucks used for cleaning septic tanks, for draining off the water; silaging and haymaking is to be done using "baktinokul" agent. In urgent cases the cattle are to be transferred to areas not affected by the catastrophe. Combines and other instruments of technology will be moved from the northern districts to the south; brigade work will be used for manual grain harvesting on muddy fields; and intermediary crops will be sown on 36,000 hectares to compensate for the fodder shortfall. The east Slovak CPSL Regional Committee has asked for an extraordinary government commission to be dispatched to the area to assess the situation since, in order to cope, the region will need an extraordinary allotment of machinery for grain and straw gathering, and for ground preparation and sowing. For the draining of the ground water the region needs the speedy delivery of those temporary pumping installations it has been promised.

BILAK, JAKES TOUR WEST SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL REGION

LD251650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today arrived in the West Slovak Region. Accompained by representatives of party and state bodies of Slovakia and the West Slovak Region they will familiarize themselves with the organization and progress of the harvest and other summer agricultural work in the districts of Dunajska Streda, Komarno, Nove Zamky and Levica.

JAKES VISITS SOUTH MORAVIAN FARMS, LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD292100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited farms in the South Moravian Region. In the Breclav District he familiarized himself with the progress of the harvest and other summer agricultural work. In the fields of the unified agricultural cooperative of Czechoslovak-Korean friendship at Lanzhot he watched crops being cut. His next stop was in the (?South Moravia) joint agricultural enterprise at (Svatonice) which specializes in growing fruit and vegetables. Representatives of the Osvobozeni unified agricultural cooperative at Velek Nemoice, one of the major agricultural complexes in Breclav District, informed Comrade Jakes about the 5 years of activities of the cereals comprehensive rationalization brigade. Its aim is to achieve an average yield of 5 tons of grain per hectare in the current 5-year plan, which so far is being fulfilled.

In the afternoon, in Brno, Comrade Jakes met representatives of the political and public life of the South Moravian Region. They discussed harvest preparations and progress and the fulfilment of procuring animal products.

KORCAK ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR ROSTISLAV PETERA

LD291942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The funeral of Rostislav Petera, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, minister of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, took place in Prague today. Displayed at the ceremony were wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party, the federal government and the Federal Assembly. Present at the state funeral was a delegation of the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly and the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC MOTORS PRODUCTION--Czechoslovakia's high-voltage electrical engineering enterprises produce annually about 2 million asynchronous electrical motors with a performance level up to 1,000 kilowatts. A "considerable" portion of these motors is exported to 27 countries. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 24 Jul 80 p 4 AU]

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291548 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

["Militant Greetings From the GDR to the Fraternal Cuban People; State Telegram on the Anniversary of the National Uprising"]

[Text] Berlin, (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people we extend to you our most heartfelt militant greetings on the anniversary of the national uprising.

The heroic deed of the Cuban revolutionaries of 25 July 1953 has ushered in the decisive stage of the Cuban people's struggle over many decades for independence. Its victory has enabled the Cuban people to be the first on the American Continent to embark on building a new, socialist society.

The GDR people sincerely rejoice at the results achieved by the Cuban people under the proven leadership of the communist party in implementing the decisions of the first party congress and in preparation for the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

The successful socialist development on Cuban soil which we were able to see for ourselves during the visit by the GDR party-state delegation, as well as your country's principled foreign policy, are eliciting great recognition throughout the world. As president of the movement of nonalined countries, Cuba is making an important contribution to securing world peace, to supporting the people's anti-imperialist struggle and to international cooperation among states.

The dynamic development of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba fills us with great satisfaction. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed this May constitutes the basis for the comprehensive, further long-term development of fraternal cooperation among our socialist states in all spheres and is a solid foundation for our joint struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The GDR will also in the future do all it can to consolidate cooperation among our parties, states and peoples.

Permit me to wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and the Cuban Communist Party, government and fraternal Cuban people further successes in building socialism, personal well-being and good health.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH LAOS ENDS DELIBERATIONS

AU291638 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 80 p 2

["Agreements With the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Joint Economic Committee Concluded Deliberations on Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR-LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held its third session from 23 to 26 July 1980 in Berlin.

The delegations of the two countries were led by Werner Lindner, member of the SED's Central Auditing Commission and state secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Foresty and Foodstuffs, and by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission.

Proceeding from the stipulations made in 1977 by party-government delegations of both countries under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR premier, the results achieved in economic and scientific-technical cooperation were evaluated at the session and the tasks for the years 1980 and 1981 were agreed upon.

The two sides noted in the course of the deliberations that on the basis of these agreements collaboration has been further deepened in the field of agriculture and forestry, in training Lao citizens to become skilled workers in the GDR and in other fields. It was stressed that the activities of GDR specialists in training Lao cadres in training facilities set up with GDR assistance as well as at the Vientiane forestry school constitute valuable support.

Agreement was reached on further developing scientific-technical cooperation in fields of mutual interests as well as on continuing assistance in the training of cadres. Measures for a long-term development of the mutual commodity turnover were coordinated at the deliberations of the economic committee. A government agreement on establishing training workshops in the LPDR during 1981-83 was signed.

The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, solidarity and comradely cooperation.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES GRENADIAN DEPUTY MINISTER COARD

LD291735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier of the GDR, today received Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada, minister of finance and planning, and member of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement, for a talk. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and chairman of the New Jewel Movement, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were warmly reciprocated.

Werner Krolikowski expounded the policy of detente and peace pursued by the GDR and the Warsaw Pact states. He paid tribute to the constructive contribution of Grenada to the nonaligned movement as well as to the great efforts by the people of Grenada in the development of the country and the protection of its achievements. In an exchange of views on fundamental questions pertaining to international developments both sides noted their agreement. They stressed the determination of their states to pursue the struggle for the preservation of peace and disarmament consistently and declared their solidarity with the peoples fighting for national and social liberation. They then condemned all attempts by reactionary circles to interfere with the sovereign rights of the peoples. The talk, which passed in an open and cordial atmosphere, also centered on questions related to the intensification of cooperation between the GDR and Grenada.

The talk was attended by Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, and Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding. The same day the Grenada guest also had talks with Heinz Neukrantz, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Federal Executive of the FDGB, and Erich Postler, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER PEN SOVAN

LD291346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, on Tuesday received Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council and Kampuchean minister for national defense.

Pen Sovan reported on the efforts of the Kampuchean people and armed forces to overcome the difficult legacy of the past and in giving military protection to the country's reconstruction. Army General Hoffmann expressed his satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries' armies, as in all areas of social life, was developing successfully on the basis of the friendship treaty signed in March 1980 by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin.

VERNER RECEIVES CONGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD292020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor led by Central Committee member Michel Ngakala, for friendly talks.

Paul Verner assured his guests that the SED and the people of the GDR will continue to contribute to the consolidation and intensification of the anti-imperialist alliance between the two parties and peoples. Michel Ngakala paid tribute to the fruitful cooperation between the two parties and thanked the SED for its support in the creation of a new life in his country.

SED DELEGATION ZAMBIAN TOUR REPORTED

LD291356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lusaka--An SED delegation, led by Alois Pisnik, SED Central Committee member and member of the GDR State Council, which is currently on a visit to Zambia, has visited industrial enterprises and agricultural installations in the country's southern province. An exchange of experiences was held with members of plant party organizations of the Zambian United Independence Party (UNIP).

The numerous meetings between the guests and leading UNIP officials and the Zambian Government reflected, in the view of both sides, the deep friendship and close cooperation between the Zambian and GDR parties, governments and peoples. During the talks, tribute was repeatedly paid to the GDR's support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

During the past year, a party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, also paid a visit to Zambia during an African tour.

BRIEFS

WOOD BREAKAGE--Over the weekend the forestry workers of the GDR's southern Bezirke will make a great effort to process 6 million cubic meters of damaged wood. Apart from the Sohleiz mining areas, the forests in the Gera and Zeulenroda areas are most affected in Gera Bezirk. In these forests alone 1 million cubic meters of wood was damaged. Up to now forestry personnel have processed about 10 percent of that quantity. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1753 GMT 26 Jul 80 DW]

WATER CONSERVATION BUREAU DISCUSSES FLOOD SITUATION

LD291422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The National Water Conservation Bureau discussed the flood situation at an emergency session today. It was stressed at the session that the most important task is, together with the execution of concrete flood protection measures, to do everything for the safety of the people's lives and their possessions, for the proper care of those evacuated, and for agricultural harvesting work to continue according to plan. The Bureau has appealed for concentrated work by the protection squads working along the banks of the Koros rivers, Bodrog and Tisza.

Floods Receding

LD291315 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI)--In the region where the dike of the double Koros rivers got burst in south-eastern Hungary, by Monday afternoon the river had receded by 80 cms, primarily because of the opening of the Merges water reservoir, capable of holding 80 million cubic-metres of water, in the Sebes and the double Koros river delta. This also helped considerably reduce the quantity of water gushing forth through the dike burst.

In the afternoon hours, the gap between the level of water which flew out through the burst and in the river was only 45 cms. This has rendered possible preparations for closing the damaged dike stretch. Well-equipped flood defence teams of the water management authority of Gyula and Budapest have been moved to the burst area. It is expected that the combined forces will be able to close the burst within a couple days. Water streaming through the damaged dike is endangering Tarhos, Doboz, Melmegyer and Ujladany villages. Total relocation of the inhabitants of Melmegyer has begun, while partial relocation is on at Ujladany. The defense work is being done primarily by local councils with extensive assistance from the army.

Water coming out through the burst is flowing towards the mouth of the Sebes-Koros which falls into the double Koros. Following the recession in the evening hours, the first barge, which carried stones for closing the dike burst, could pass under the Mezobereny bridge. Since the peak reached in the preceding days, water level has now receded by one-two metres in the Koros rivers network.

Though rainfall was registered during the past 24 hours too, generally the upper stretches of Hungarian rivers are receding. The only exception is the north-east Hungarian Bodrog River which continues to swell and where third degree alert is being observed invariably.

Flood Prevention Measures

LD291840 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)--Flood protection forces have been concentrated in the region of the dike burst on the right bank of the double Koros river in south-eastern Hungary.

Nearly 6,000 people and a big number of machines have been deployed in defence against outflowing water which has crossed the Bekes-Tarhos and Doboz-Tarhozs highways and has inundated 5,500 hectares--mostly agricultural land. In order to reduce the water streaming through the burst, the openings of the Merges emergency water reservoir have been widened and as a result the double Koros river receded 1.5 metres by Tuesday morning. By the noon hours the level of the river and the escape water got equalized and thus in the afternoon and evening hours the direction of flow (?changed). Now water from the inundated areas is returning through the burst to the double Koros river.

Nearly 2,200 persons had to be moved from the inundated areas of Tarhos, Belmegyer and Ujladany. Defence efforts have been stopped at the Hossufok Canal embankment already touched by the outflown water from the double Koros. The right embankment of the canal has been consolidated along [figure indistinct] kms, while a 2-km stretch has been strengthened on the left side. The embankment at Ujladany, too, has been strengthened.

Flood control workers have already begun filling the burst of the double Koros river. Special flood defence squads are working on the nearly 80-metre-wide opening.

The Bodrog River peaked with 743 cms at north-east Hungarian Felsoberecki. The peak is 4 cms higher than the maximum ever recorded here. The river is still swelling near Sarospatak. Residents from 32 apartments on the endangered right bank have been moved to safe place.

River Tisza has reached peak with 509 cms at east Hungarian Zahony. The Tisza is flooding up to Szeged. That is why preparations have been made also at the lower stretches of Tisza to protect against floods. According to the prognosis of water conservatory experts, River Tisza will reach peak after August 6 with approximately 830 cms at Szolnok.

In view of the fast recession, flood protection alert has been withdrawn at Tur. Flood protection alert along defence line totalling 1961 kms along the Tisza and its tributaries is still in operation. Out of this, third degree alert is being observed along 762 kms.

More than 10,000 people are taking part in flood and inland water promotion [as received] work and they are assisted by several thousand vehicles and machines.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SHAH'S DEATH, HOSTAGE SITUATION

LD291938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Laszlo Robert commentary]

[Text] In Cairo today the former shah of Iran was buried. From statements he made in the past we know that the ex-ruler was much preoccupied with the idea of what the history books would say about him. Well, that we do not know. For the time being his stature is being assessed in obituaries and commentaries. Laszlo Robert reads his comment:

When a man disappears, not only from the political stage but also from the ranks of the living, the problem of ethics, or at least of propriety, always arises: Never speak ill of the dead.

In the case of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, history itself grants exemption from this, because the obituary must speak primarily of the nearly 100,000 people whom the shah, during his 38 years of rule, forcibly wiped out from the ranks of the living, even if the waves of violence from time to time beat across the shores of the new Iranian regime. Reza Pahlavi, who was lord of life and death throughout the generation, was swept away by the inestimable hatred of the overwhelming majority of Persians.

In Feburary 1979 I was an eyewitness to the unbridled, fanatical, self-sacrificing way in which the people wished to be free from all that the shah's rule signified. Yet in his own way he was a talented dictator. First he showed on the international field his uncommon maneuvering capabilities. Even the presence at his funeral in Cairo today of a private person, Nixon, alluded to the fact that unconditional fidelity to the United States was the alpha and omega of Pahlavi's foreign policy. However, thinking of the future, the shah's Western friends did not consider it important to represent themselves at the funeral at a level higher than that of ambassadors. It is not our obituary but that of Giscard d'Estaing's party which notes that the fall of the shah was caused primarily by the fact that he tried, with all means, even the most brutal, to force onto the people an imitation of the West.

Today's vicissitudinous Iranian situation is, I believe, not greatly influenced by the shah's death. But, as president of the Tehran parliament, Ayatollah Rafsanjani said today, it could bring a change in the case of the U.S. hostages. He did not add--but he could have done--(that this would happen) if the family of the deceased returns the inheritance of a trifling $25 billion to Iran, the rightful owner. In that case, hopes concerning the hostages could be realistic.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU2907740 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 80 p 3

["On the National Holiday of Cuba; Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 27th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, the day of national uprising, we send you, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people our comradely greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian working people.

The Hungarian communists and our people look with respect on the revolutionary achievements attained by the Cuban communists and people in their country's national and social liberation and in defending the successes of their work in socialist construction. The Cuban people's work and struggle have become inseparable linked to the struggle being waged by the countries of the socialist community, the parties of the international communist and workers movement and the forces of national liberation throughout the world for social progress and international detente and peace against imperialism. [paragraph continues]

We value highly Cuba's internationalist solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism and aggression, which is appreciated by the world revolutionary and progressive forces.

The Hungarian People's Republic is in solidarity with the people of the Republic of Cuba, who are building socialism, and supports the struggle waged by them against imperialism's threats, attempts at intervention and subversive activity. We are convinced that the people of the Republic of Cuba, by defending their revolutionary achievements and additional successes of their work of socialist construction, will reply resolutely to the imperialist machinations.

We conclude with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our parties, countries and peoples effectively serves the interests of our peoples, the socialist countries' community and social progress.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you further successes in implementing the resolution of the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party and in making your socialist fatherland flourish, for the good of socialism and universal peace throughout the world.

PATRIOTIC FRONT SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO BOLIVIAN JUNTA

LD260732 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI)--The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front has sent a protest telegram to the Bolivian military junta in which it deeply condemns the bloody retaliation actions of the junta against the progressive forces. The Patriotic People's Front demands in its telegram the immediate release of the arrested patriots, assurance of the fundamental human rights, and the restoration of democratic order.

AWARD PRESENTED TO MRS JANOS KADAR UPON RETIREMENT

LD292206 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded, in recognition of her many decades of activity in the labor movement as well as her successful work in the field of information, the Red Banner of Labor Order to Mrs Janos Kadar, departmental head at the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the occasion of her retirement.

The distinction was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Present were Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Imre Gyorgi, central committee departmental head; and Zsolt Bajnok, secretary of state and chairman of the Government Information Office.

SFRY SECRETARY VRHOVEC CONTINUES TALKS WITH WOJTASZEK

LD291658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, today continued Yugoslav-Polish talks and examined the situation in the Near and Middle East and in Southeast Asia. Both sides stressed the need for the existing conflicts to be resolved by peaceful means.

The two ministers informed one another of the activities of the two countries on the international level, and in this connection exchanged opinions on initiatives for urgent cessation of the arms race, on the role of the United Nations, and on preparations for the regular and special session of the world organization's General Assembly on a new international economic order.

Vrhovec and Wojtaszek were in agreement in their talks that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, and they pointed to the need for committed efforts toward the renewal of relaxation of tension and its universality.

Both sides assessed that Yugoslav-Polish cooperation is successful and enjoying a constant upward trend in various spheres. Particular stress was laid on the importance of economic and business cooperation, and the expansion of this by way of cooperation, specialization and technological cooperation.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and attention was drawn to the need for further promotion of direct mutual contacts and expansion of tourist exchange.

The successful intensive cooperation of parliaments, sociopolitical organizations and towns was noted with satisfaction, as was cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science and in the field of the mass information media.

It was stated that the relations between Yugoslavia and Poland--consistently founded upon the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and differing paths to socialism--represent a solid base for the further successful development of all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres.

Josip Vrhovec was received today by Tadeusz Mlynczak, vice president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation spent a short time today looking round the center of Warsaw and getting to know its history.

End of Talks

LD291539 Warsaw PAP in English 1323 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 July, PAP--Polish-Yugoslav plenary talks between the two nations' foreign ministers Emil Wojtaszek and Josip Vrhovec came to an end here today.

On Tuesday, the second day of a friendly visit to Poland by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, the talks further focused on international issues. Both sides also thoroughly reviewed the state and prospects for the favourably developing bilateral political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical relations. Both sides came up for the further expansion of the Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all walks of life and relations between their two states.

Later in the day, vice-president of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak received the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec, in the Belveder Palace. Both sides discussed the international station, expecially both states' activities for halting the arms race, consolidating the process of detente and peace in Europe and the world. Another subject were problems connected with further tightening the favourably-developing cooperation between Poland and Yugoslav realtions. Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dmochowski also took part in the meeting.

In the afternoon, Josip Vrhovec made a sightseeing tour of Warsaw. In the evening he went to the Gdansk port of the Baltic coast, where he is supposed to learn about the development of that region, with special emphasis on maritime economy.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD252336 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of the day of Cuban revolution, which falls on July 26, PZPR CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Edward Baiuch extended a congratulatory message to First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, President and Premier of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz.

CULTURAL MINISTER HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS WITH DEMICHEV

LD292050 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 July, PAP--Poland's Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski stayed in Moscow, invited by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR. Minister Najdowski met with the Soviet minister of culture, Petr Demichev. Both ministers discussed issues connected with the further deepening and expansion of cultural ties between Poland and the USSR.

Minister Najowski also took part in a number of events organized within the Moscow Olympics cultural programme. He paid a visit to the Olympic village, where he met Poland's Olympic team.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO IN POLISH NOT AVAILABLE TO POLES

LD291918 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary] The 5 May issue of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO in Polish has been published today. The contents include the first part of a report on the pope's journey to Africa and such papal documents as a letter to the Hungarian church in which the holy father deals with the problems of teaching religion, a papal letter concerning Professor Hans Kung, and messages of mass media and missions days.

The issue also contains the text of the pope's speech which was sent, recorded on tape, to Piekary Slaskie and which was listened to by thousands of miners gathered at the famous May pilgrimage to Piekary.

"The copies of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO in Polish can only be obtained outside Poland. Despite efforts made by the Holy See a considerable time ago, the Polish issue of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO still has no right of entry into Poland and the present issue, just as the two previous issues, will not be sent to Poland."

FLOOD ALERT MAINTAINED IN 21 VOIVODSHIPS

LD292038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The state of readiness in connection with flood warnings is being maintained in threatened parts of 21 voivodships. The flood warning in Szczecin Voivodship was canceled this evening. The situation near the San and Wislok rivers remains serious. The level of the Vistula is also rising.

Further Report

LD300858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The state of readiness or antiflood alert is being maintained in 22 voivodships threatened by floods. The latest flood alerts have been announced by flood committees in Warsaw and Plock in connection with unusually high water levels on the Vistula. The alert has been canceled in Gdansk and Torun and in Krosno Voivodship where the weather has improved and water level has gone down.

BABIUCH VISITS INDUSTRIES IN KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD282102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Premier Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Poliburo, visited Katowice Voivodship today. Accompanied by the administrators of the region Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowic Voivodship Party Committee, and the Voivode, Zdzislaw Legomski, the premier visited Gliwice.

Edward Babiuch showed great interest in the initiatives intended to link science more closely with production practice, which would serve to promote industrial progress in many branches of the economy as well as improving the working conditions of the workers. At the Bumar-Labedy works which produces mechanical appliances, the premier, in a series of cordial talks with the workers, acquainted himself with the work at some plants.

Next Edward Babiuch went to the institute of nonferrous metals, which is engaged in coordinating the research work of about 90 scientific, designing and industrial units from all over the country concerning the main problems of nonferrous metallurgy development. The premier visited the workforce of the research center for special alloys, which a week ago started production of high quality contact materials based on silver at its newly commissioned department of electric contacts.

It is mastering an extremely difficult technology of combining silver, copper and cadmium alloys. Only six plants in the whole world produce contacts of this kind. Edward Babiuch and Zdzislaw Grudzien acquainted themselves with this production, the work of the plant's laboratory and the working conditions of the workforce.

To conclude his visit to Silesia and the basin, Premier Edward Babiuch visited the newly commissioned central glass showroom in Sosnowiec.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY EXPLORES REASONS FOR LABOR UNREST

AU291345 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jul 80 pp 2, 3

[Bogdan Rolinski article: "Let Us Defend Our Real Wages by Doing Our Work"]

[Text] As industrial associations have told us, production enterprises are continuing to elevate the implementation of the production plans for the first half of the year and to analyze their tasks for the second half of the year. Together with plant work forces and workers self-government groups the plant managements are continuing to evaluate the detailed tasks, the potential and the way of implementing production plans and of administering the wage fund under the new economic conditions in keeping with the modified 1980 national socioeconomic plan that the Sejm adopted not so long ago in the general form presented by the government.

The main subject and aim of this evaluation is to search for possibilities for better using the production potential, for saving time, energy and materials, for raising the quality of products and for more effectively adjusting the range of products to satisfy the demand. The evaluation work has been dominated by the need to fully observe the principles of economic accountability and of cost calculations. Attention has been drawn to the unused potential of production processes, to the efficient completion of profitable investments and modernization projects, to improved work organization and to the need to increase productivity and to tighten discipline.

Several industrial associations have confirmed that--before the comprehensive evaluation of the results of the first 6 months of the year began--some workers in some shops and in some plants had laid down their tools and demanded explanations as to the administration of the wage fund. They also raised various nuclear or unsettled issues concerning the working conditions in given shops or plants. One of the subjects raised by the workers was the cost of living and the supply of goods to the local markets.

The question of the retail prices in factory canteens and of the commerical prices introduced in July in some shops was also one of the subject raised by the workers.

Having examined these problems together with their managements, the work forces resumed work.

The changes in some retail prices and in wages in the socialized economy that were made at the beginning of the second half of this year have gained more notoriety than warranted by their extent. This certainly attests to our society's extreme sensitiveness to the issues of material conditions, which is natural, especially in view of the familiar disturbances in the market balance. The unbalanced situation of the market coupled with the increasing demand for goods did not create a favorable climate for price changes.

We should also bear in mind that certainly no one would applaud price rises under any circumstances. At the same time the awareness that the ministries, industrial associations and production enterprises possess limited funds to increase wages in a situation where the wage fund plans are to a considerable extent overfulfilled could have added to the general nervousness.

Meanwhile, some ministries, branches, associations, enterprises and even shops in some factories have not always been able to correctly administer their wage funds.

In extreme cases work stoppages even occurred before certain problems could be resolved. The resolution of these would have prevented conflicts. These problems occurred in some production shops and factories and concerned a tangle of various phenomena such as the drop in production in May and June, which was responsible for lower wages; incorrectly calculated earnings; a lack of response by the factory managements and trade unions to the glaring differences in wages; the impact of market shortages; and the impact of a change--suddenly introduced in some voivodships--in the range of meat sales at higher prices than in the remaining shops. While these problems were being thrashed, out various other problems of the working conditions in production shops and factories were raised.

The aforementioned events occurred in umpteen [kilkunastu] factories and in several [kilku] towns. At times work stoppages occurred in production shops or even smaller production units and at times in factories. The [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] editorial board is still without data showing the extent of production losses caused in this connection. However, some factories have informed us that the [losses] have been made good. Nevertheless, it is certain that it will not be possible everywhere to make good the working time lost through work stoppages.

What is worrying is the very fact that work stoppages have occurred, that is, the very manner in which the task of solving various issues is approached--a manner to which our society is no longer accustomed. In our circumstances this is something exotic taken from another epoch, from different social and political conditions and from the times when the alignment of class forces was different. No doubt this is why we are being confronted with certain symptoms of surprise and astonishment and even with clumsiness in talking about the subject, as attested to by a certain inhibition in raising it.

Nor should we be surprised that the facts have been exaggerated or even quite distinctly "blown out of proportion," depending on one's fancy or merely on ill-will. This, for example, is the case when someone is generally against whatever takes place in the Polish People's Republic. However, it would be bad not to appreciate that work stoppages occur in the Polish factories because the material or social problems of the entire work forces or even of some sections of them have not been cleared up, present difficulties or have simply been neglected.

It is no secret that the present work stoppages were preceded by work stoppages in factories in the past years. This was because someone failed to deal with some problem he had promised to deal with; he did not deal with it and did not respond to queries about what had happened to it. This was because a foreman was a detestable person yet the manager took no notice of the fact. This was because some problem had been under discussion for months on end yet nothing was done about it. Or this was because [work] norms were introduced without any previous attempt to explain the new technical conditions of production and to fully discuss them. It is said that if we made a careful survey we would find out that such work stoppages occur every year. [paragraph continues]

However, such a survey would not be easy because factory conflicts are often of petty nature on the whole and, at times, no one outside the production shop or the factory concerned knows anything about them. This actually pleases all those who, one way or another, have reasons to regret that such extreme actions take place.

Why in the case of the recent work stoppages has the issue been made public? Because they bunched up under the difficult conditions of implementing factory and national production tasks for this year. Even umpteen [kilkanascie] work stoppages within a short time must be and are a cause for anxiety as long as we want to treat our socio-economic tasks seriously. Even the most peaceful discussion on most difficult problems creates a bad atmosphere if it stops production or the transportation of market goods as was the case in Lublin last [as published] week. It creates a bad atmosphere if it takes up time that is used for producing goods and supplying them to shops. Such practices endanger the atmosphere of law and order, which is all the more necessary at a period that is more difficult than the other periods--a period our economy must survive unscathed and with the least possible social losses. A bad social atmosphere could slow down the pace at which our economy would be able to leave its troubles behind it.

We do not consider ourselves entitled to determine in detail who is right and who is wrong in a particular case when a section of the work force refuses to fulfill its duties and demands that factory management or the industrial association or, rarely, the ministry concerned fulfills the conditions under which work would be resumed. The present production organization and technology are such that to stop a section of a factory is enough to compel the entire factory to halt production. In such a case general nervousness hinders responsible and effective dialogue, even if the sides exhibit full control. And there is always a danger that a word too many may be said and that an impulse may prove too rash. Aside from this, people succumb to a collective mood, which later on makes it difficult for one to make good the various lapses by offering apologies or flowers to the manager as was recently the case when disputes were settled. Well, such is our nature that first we quarrel and then we try to be even better than we are....

Is this necessary and is this the only way to solve conflicts, of which there is no lack wherever people work together and are in continuous contact? In this connection we are not concerned about the theoretical consideration of work stoppages under our sociopolitical conditions. The recent experience has confirmed that work stoppages are not the only way to solve difficult or disputed problems and that work stoppages could have been avoided and problems could have been solved.

We all realize that our economy has entered a difficult period. The conditions for its development have greatly changed, the factors that favor dynamic increases in the pace of economic development have shrunk, we are unable to ensure a balanced market as quickly as possible. Also a certain discord has taken place between technological modernity and organization of production. As a society we have changed from the horse-drawn cart to the automobile so rapidly that, not always well prepared for contingencies, we are at times helpless not only when there is a defect in the vehicle we drive, but also when we are faced with an opportunity to test the qualities of a new vehicle. Nevertheless, we want to drive it by all means.

There are two possibilities: Either we come to terms with the state of affairs and wait until the process of training and maturing for new things is completed in a natural way after a long period of time; or we make intensive efforts in order to master the techniques of our driving. Let us bear in mind in this connection that our nation is not the only one to face such problems. The transition to a higher technological level produces complicated changes, including social changes, the mastery of which creates difficulties. [paragraph continues]

No country has a solution to ensure an automatic and regular increase in the face of development and thus in living standards. The present-day world is feeling the pangs of progress much more keenly than ever before, and in the capitalist system the word that the economists, tycoons, businessmen, politicians and citizens use most often is crisis.

The fact is that we are experiencing some of the difficulties the capitalist world is experiencing because of the violent increases in the prices for raw materials in the recent years. We should bear in mind, however, that we certainly have better opportunities than the capitalist world for overcoming these difficulties in a different, more efficient manner.

One of our problems is prices, which have created so much trouble in the economic and social spheres for so many years that it seems we are unable to solve the problem in a rational way. This has caused eyebrows to be raised inside and outside our country because the situation is strange indeed: Everyone agrees that the present arrangement of prices is in many ways absurd and that the state subsidies system, which in the previous years was a factor to ensure social justice and to boost the consumption of essential consumer goods, has become--along with economic increases--a factor that creates unjust situations. There are cases in which producers sell their products to the state at higher prices than the retail prices at which producers can buy these products themselves. What was supposed to encourage production has often made it easy to buy products without contributing to their production.

As you can see, everyone agrees that prices in our domestic market are mispegged, but everyone is also fearful even of changes that only temporarily or partly reduce one's purchasing power. How should we then protect the purchasing power of the zloty? Certainly not through uncontrolled increases in prices and through uncontrolled payments from the wage fund. Only production can protect the zloty: production in accordance with the plan that provides for a balance between availability of money and of goods in the market. The Western economists have calculated that every increase in the workers purchasing power of 10 percent must be matched by an approximately 15 percent increase in gross domestic production.

Also under our conditions we can ensure increases in our living standards only through production: We need to produce goods. After all, all our national wealth is a result of our people's work. In keeping with the tenets of the post-December policy, the distinctive feature of the seventies was efforts to create conditions for the most productive and up-to-date work. To do this we had to contract foreign loans in order to rapidly reconstruct our industry and to create a qualitatively new potential capable of producing such varied goods as steel, fertilizers and small cars. We also had to do more than just create simple jobs for the new age groups reaching production age: We had to create jobs that demanded modern technological production skills, that is, jobs that cost a lot of money.

We now have this potential, but we also have to pay the toll for having crossed the bridge between the old production conditions and the new ones. We borrowed some of the money we needed to reconstruct our economy and we have to pay it back. We are able to pay it back, even though the world prices and loan conditions have drastically changed to the disadvantage of our economy. We have also made specific mistakes insofar as our economy is concerned. As for the social affairs, we also rushed with too much speed to implement social programs, which, as many people think, was too much for our economic potential. But you can hardly call this a fault if you consider the evidently positive results of these programs. But perhaps we tried to satisfy too quickly more sophisticated needs in the bargain. Let us bear in mind, however, that this is what happens when attempts are made to shake off indigence.

We know the state of our economy. It was discussed on a giant scale before the eighth party congress. The many proposals made at that time have not always been implemented correctly by enterprises. Some 5 months ago the government adopted a program for harmonizing our development. The program was based on the premise that we must be more effective in using our economic potential. At present changes are being worked out in the structure of planning and management. In accordance with the directives resulting from the discussion at the eighth party congress, these changes will have to be effected by 1983.

The government is implementing the measures to ensure a more equitable division of the assets we all work for, to eliminate the irregularities in the flow of money in the market and to see to it that the necessary social program is implemented. The government presented the Sejm and the people with a program for thrifty management. This management takes into account not only the difficult conditions, but also the higher technical level of our economy where thrift is more profitable.

The entire process of improving the economy will be a matter of attitudes: primarily of the attitudes adopted by the leading cadres, by managing teams of producers and by every individual working citizen. We are still unaware of all the truths about the new stage of economic performance. We have experienced a period of high production indexes and of wage increases, but this was also a period of discords developing within the economy. As ever our agriculture is keeping us in check. Moreover, our opportunities to supplement our farm resources through imports have been curbed. Today the entire pace of farm production is no longer enough for a 35-million strong nation. What of it that in 1938 the output of wheat from a hectare of land amounted to 12.4 quintals (altogether 1,754,000 hectares) and in 1978 it amounted to 29 quintals (altogether 1,833,000 hectares)? The problem is that wheat consumption has increased and will continue to increase in our country .

To satisfy our needs in farm produce we must provide our agriculture with machines, fertilizers, building materials, portable mechanized and electric equipment and vehicles. Our economy has still not been able to provide our agriculture with the resources that would guarantee the production increases that are larger than the actual increase. This is another task we must accomplish, a task that measures up to the past tasks of the reconstruction of the country, the spread of education and the development of large-scale industrialization.

The implementation of our farm policy, the correctness of which was reaffirmed by the eighth party congress and by the ZSL, the production vigor of our rural areas, which are undergoing such profound and difficult changes, and supplies by industry of production equipment to our agriculture are the ways by means of which our food supplies can be increased. Let us recall that the eighth party congress stated that industry must fulfill all its tasks with respect to agriculture. Unfortunately, industry lags behind in this regard, but it must catch up with its commitments. There can be no modern agriculture and high food production without industrial production.

There are many difficult problems, the solution of which is expected to ensure strength for the country and decent and appropriate living standards for the citizens. This is more reason why we cannot afford to hinder each other in our development. The growth of real wages can be ensured only through purposeful, necessary and good-quality production. We must be bold to admit: Only work can protect our real wages. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, it is not only the right but also the duty of industrial work forces to eliminate malfunctions in factories, to overcome bureaucratic barriers, to promote the system of social action in factories, to criticize specific facts that impede production, to evaluate relations among people, to control the implementation of proposals and plans and the payments from the wage and bonus funds. The exercise of these duties, whether in the course of social activities nor not, must not be pursued at the expense of production hours. We must eliminate the bad custom of taking people away from production, from administrative work or from research work in order to make them to social work. Not even the most pressing reasons can warrant such practices, because they are not social work. On the contrary, society has to pay for them. Social work must encourage respect for production work.

Whether our economic difficulties are of short or long duration depends on the efficiency of all of us. Everyone must personally analyze his conduct in every job. We have entered a period of development that we must traverse at the lowest cost possible. What is more, during that period we must use every opportunity to enhance our achievements, especially those scored during the seventies, in a way that would impress even our enemies.

We have a program for further development and we know that our problems will be solved one after another as means are worked out. We must adhere with total discipline to the modified socioeconomic plan for 1980 that was recently adopted by the Sejm. We must adhere to its tenets both with regard to production and to wages for work. Today our economy is able to produce more from the same quantity of materials and energy than was the case years ago. This is the duty of managing cadres and direct producers. This is the road to improving our conditions. This is the road to implementing the measures announced for the first half of 1981 and primarily aimed at improving the wages and payments of the lowest-paid workers, of large families and of the people who retired many years ago under the old [unfavorable] pension scheme.

Whatever we are able to achieve as a working society depends to a great extent on the attitude of every member of our society. At the same time, the managing cadres have the duty to create the conditions that are as favorable as possible for the production of goods.

BRIEFS

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH SWITZERLAND--S. Mold, general director of Swiss radio and television, has visited Poland at the invitation of the Radio and Television Committee. Following the talks with committee Chairman M. Szczepanski and other members of the committee, the sides agreed on the further development of program cooperation and coproduction. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

ENVOY RECEIVED BY MARCOS--Manila PAP--In connection with the completion of the diplomatic mission, Stegan Perkowicz, Polish ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines, paid a farewell visit to Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of that country. [Warsaw TRYBUNU LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

ROMANIAN-FRENCH DECLARATION ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO FRANCE

AU291021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text of Romanian-French declaration on President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to France 23-26 July 1980]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official visit to France 23-26 July at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu had talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on developing cooperation between Romania and France and on major international issues.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by:

--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs;

--Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry;

--Corneliu Manescu, Romania's ambassador to France;

--Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state.

For the French side by:

--Raymond Barre, prime minister;

--Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs;

--Andre Giraud, minister of industry;

--Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade;

--Jacques Wahl, secretary general to the Republic's president;

--Pierre Cerles, French ambassador to Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also met with Alain Poher, Senate president.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere of trust that characterizes relations between Romania and France and reflects the traditional friendship that exists between the two peoples.

During his stay in France, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as the people accompanying them visited scientific and cultural units and establishments. Everywhere they went the high-ranking Romanian guests enjoyed a warm and friendly welcome by the French people and officials.

Stressing the longstanding traditions of friendship between the Romanian and French peoples based on their joint Latin origin, on the deep affinities of language and culture and on our common desire for independence, peace and progress, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic advocated the further development of close cooperation between Romania and France. They believe that such a policy contributes, in a positive manner, to the cause of progress and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, which took place in a spirit of friendship and trust, and after a profound analysis of the current stage of Romanian-French relations, which they viewed as very satisfactory, the two presidents thoroughly examined the manner in which the provisions of the joint declaration signed in Bucharest on 10 March 1979 are being fulfilled.

The two heads of state solemnly reasserted their adherence to that document which they view as a basis for current and future relations between the two countries.

They particularly stressed the fact that the principles included in the 1979 declaration preserve their meaning, especially during the current difficult situation in the world.

In this context, the two heads of state believe that at an international level Romania and France should act to lessen current tension by strictly respecting the independence and sovereignty of all states.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic expressed the hope that conditions will be ensured as soon as possible to permit the resumption of the policy of detente.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the positive role played by summit meetings at an international and bilateral level. They also reasserted the usefulness of meetings between members of the two governments.

Convinced of the importance of the Romanian-French dialogue at the current stage, the two sides agreed to continue the dialogue. A role is incumbent in this respect on the regular meetings between the ministers of foreign affairs envisaged in the 1979 declaration and on consultations between the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs regarding problems of common interest.

II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic thoroughly examined bilateral relations.

The two presidents expressed the conviction that the development of economic relations and especially of industrial cooperation is an essential element in deepening relations between the two states. They believe that the current legal framework permits intensification of economic cooperation both at a bilateral level and in third markets.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the results of the last session of the joint government commission that took place in Paris 16-17 June 1980. They stressed the important role played by that body, especially in developing long-term economic cooperation.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the task of doubling trade exchange between 1975 and 1980 was fulfilled during 1979, that is, in less than 4 years. They agreed that a further doubling of trade exchange between 1980 and 1985 is a realistic target. To implement this target the two sides will intensify efforts aimed at improving the structure of each country's exports and at creating conditions that will ensure a better balance of exchanges. In this context, the two heads of state also expressed their satisfaction with the coming signing of agreements between Romania and the European Economic Community.

Noting with satisfaction that in a number of sectors such as heavy industry, machine-building, electronics and telecommunications fruitful actions are underway, the two presidents decided to expand and diversify cooperation in these fields and in other sectors such as: the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, aeronautics, the automobile industry, energy, chemistry, information, agriculture and animal breeding.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic also paid great attention to Romanian-French cultural relations.

The two sides expressed their desire to further support the development of exchange and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, art, sports and tourism. In this context, they will favor the development of artistic exchange, of cooperation in the field of education and of exchanges between young people from the two countries. They attach great importance to promoting the Romanian and French languages, instruments for the circulation of both literary and scientific culture. The two sides will encourage the study of these languages in schools and outside schools. They will adopt appropriate measures, especially during the coming session of the joint commission, to better ensure a mutual knowledge of classical and modern cultural values, something which contributes to better understanding between the two peoples.

The two sides also stressed the importance of cooperation in the fields of science and technology. They expressed their desire to intensify exchanges in those fields in keeping with the programs worked out by the joint commissions. Cooperation can be developed in such fields as: identification and use of new energy sources; efficient use of fuels and raw materials; recovery and recycling of raw materials, medicine, chemistry, agriculture and genetics.

Each side will continue to examine, in a spirit of good will, humanitarian problems, including reunification of families and marriages by taking into consideration each person's right to a dignified and secure life.

III

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic examined the international situation in the light of developments that have taken place since their last meeting in March 1979.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern for the deterioration of the atmosphere in international relations.

They firmly reasserted the need for all states to respect the principles of independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, noninterference in the affairs of states, the settlement of all conflicts by political means and each people's right to freely decide on its own development course, principles that form the basis of the policy of detente.

The two heads of state profoundly analyzed the situation in Europe.

They stressed that strict respect for all principles and implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki final document by all states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is an essential factor for reestablishing and strengthening trust, for strengthening security and developing cooperation.

They reasserted the importance devolving, in this context, on the Madrid meeting and stressed the need to secure all necessary conditions that will permit the achievement of progress on the road opened by the Helsinki conference.

They stressed that Romania and France are determined to contribute to the meeting so that it has a positive meaning and to cooperate so that this goal is achieved.

The two heads of state advocated that the Madrid meeting adopt the text of a precise mandate aimed at convening a disarmament conference in Europe with the participation of all signatory states to the Helsinki final document and which would aim at adopting practical measures of trust followed by an efficient process and disarmament.

As for the events in Afghanistan, the two presidents stressed the need for a political settlement the course of which should be strictly followed. They expressed the conviction that, in order to reach a just and lasting solution, such a settlement must ensure the strict respect of the Afghan people's right to freely decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two presidents stressed the need for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement. Such a settlement must ensure Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the opportunity for the Palestinian people to exert their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination; it must guarantee the independence and security and territorial integrity of all states in that area, including Israel.

The two sides believe that these principles apply to all interested sides, all of which, including the PLO, should be called upon to participate in the negotiations.

The two sides hailed with satisfaction the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe and expressed their conviction that this event will have a positive impact on all of southern Africa. They expressed their desire to develop cooperation with that country.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the French Republic stressed the need to immediately ensure the Namibian people the means to exert their right to self-determination in conformity with the UN principles and resolutions.

Expressing their deep concern for the development of the situation in South Africa, the two heads of state condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Concerned with the threat posed by the accumulation of weapons to security in Europe and throughout the world and with the burden military expenditures constitute for the peoples and their development, the two presidents stressed the need to intensify efforts to adopt effective measures that will bring about respect for each state's right to security and general disarmament under effective international supervision.

The two sides stressed that the establishment of a new international economic order is an indispensable condition for improving and ensuring a stable international atmosphere and for resuming world economic growth on a balanced and healthy bases, something that is in the interests of all countries.

In this respect, the two presidents stressed the importance of the UN General Assembly special session this year and expressed the hope that it will permit the definition of measures that will favor the establishment of a new world economic order.

The two sides stressed the importance of the participation of all states, irrespective of size or resources available, in resolving the problems facing mankind.

They stressed the importance of the United Nations in this respect and that of its specialized institutions and emphasized the usefulness of cooperation among countries within those bodies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit was an opportunity to strengthen even more the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and France and has opened up new and important prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania invited the president of the French Republic to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU SPEECHES DURING VISIT TO FRANCE REPORTED

Airport Speech

AU291049 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text of Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on Arriving at Paris Orly Airport 23 Jul 1980]

[Text] Mr President, Mrs Giscard d'Estaing, ladies and gentlemen, I want to express thanks for your wishes of welcome to France and first I want to convey warm greetings to you and friendly greetings to the French people on behalf of the Romanian people.

The visit we are again paying to France--after our first visit 10 years ago and after your visit to Romania in 1979--is part and parcel of the policy of developing cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

We have come to friendly France in the desire to jointly seek new ways and means to expand cooperation and collaboration between our peoples.

We are living in a diversified world in full transformation. In the first part of this year we witnessed events that resulted in extreme tension in international life. The development of those events demonstrates the need to take action in a responsible spirit to resolve all problems by negotiations proceeding from the need for strict respect for each people's national independence and for each nation's right to develop freely, without any outside interference.

Indeed, between Romania and France, between our peoples there exist longstanding traditions of friendship and cooperation. Our peoples have a common origin, affinities of language, culture and civilization and traditions of struggle for national independence. We believe that Romanian-French relations have developed under the new conditions at quite a high level and that there are opportunities to give new scope to our cooperation.

You are fully correct, there is no other road than that of the peoples, of their representatives, to meet and discuss and seek solutions to the complex problems of the present-day world. In this spirit, I hope that our visit and the talks we will conduct during these days will make it possible for us to intensify both bilateral cooperation and cooperation at an international level.

I am convinced that our countries can make an important contribution to European security, to the cause of detente, peace and national independence. Once again I wish the friendly French people great prosperity and to you I want to convey cordial greetings. Long live France! Long live Romanian-French cooperation! (applause)

23 July Dinner Toast

AU281708 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 80 pp 1,3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in his honor by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris 23 July 1980]

[Text] Esteemed president, madam, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, we are very glad to pay, for the second time, an official visit to France and that we are able to continue the dialogue, Mr President, aimed at further developing cooperation and friendship between our peoples and countries. We want to express thanks for the cordial welcome you have given us and which we view as proof of the positive Romanian-French relations with longstanding and rich traditions. The anniversary, this year, of a century since the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and Romania was an occasion to stress these longstanding traditions which more than once made the Romanians and French join together in actions in the service of the great aspirations for freedom, progress and peace for mankind. Our peoples have been and are linked by deep cultural affinities, by origin and by the bright ideals of mankind's progress, of peace and friendship among nations.

Based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, relations between Romania and France have experienced in past years a constantly upward trend in the interest of both our peoples and that of the general cause of international cooperation and peace. Your visit to Romania last year, the talks we held and the agreements reached have given a new impetus to Romanian-French multifaceted cooperation.

We can state with the greatest satisfaction that our joint decision to double trade exchange between Romania and France has been fulfilled a year ahead of schedule. Economic cooperation has expanded and diversified, including the field of industrial production and modern technology. We also value the successes recorded in the field of scientific and technical cooperation and in culture and tourism--which contribute to becoming more familiar with each other's material and cultural values and to deepening friendship between our two peoples, to bring them closer together.

During our visit to your country and during the talks we will conduct, we want to identify new fields and opportunities to give greater scope to Romanian-French cooperation and collaboration on an equitable basis and in a spirit of mutual equality and advantage in the interests of both our peoples.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the Romanian people, engaged with all their strength in the country's socioeconomic development, are deeply interested in establishing an atmosphere of peace and international cooperation. Therefore, they take firm action to promote a new policy in the world, a policy of equality and respect among all nations. They are strengthening friendship and cooperation with all peoples, irrespective of social system, and participate actively in overall international life.

We are living in a time of profound social and national transformations and of extensive changes in the world balance of forces. The tendency in international life to consolidate and redivide spheres of influence is very obvious and the economic crisis and especially the oil crisis accentuate this tendency and give rise to particularly serious problems for world economic and political development and stability. At the same time, peoples are rising with greater and greater determination to struggle against the old imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and inequality, to defend and consolidate national independence and the right to be full masters of ones own destiny.

One can say that the epoch we live in is, in fact, an epoch of the assertion of national independence, of the peoples' desire to be completely free and independent.

Under such circumstances, during the first part of this year events took place which led to extreme tension in international life, thus creating serious dangers for the policy of detente, peace and for the peoples' freedom and independence. One can state that in this particularly dangerous situation, world public opinion, a great number of peoples and states rose with determination and carried out sustained activity against the policy of tension and advocated a solution to disputes by political negotiations. They advocated the continuation of the policy of detente and peace and of respect for national independence. They did not let themselves be drawn into extreme actions of increasing tension and refused to allow the deployment of military bases on their territories since they did not want to be turned into an instrument of the policy of domination.

One can actually state that the peak of tension has been surmounted and that we even can note a lessening of tension in international life. Certainly, the problems have not yet been resolved, a fact that leads to a continuation of a quite serious danger for peace and detente. It is, therefore, necessary to do everything possible to resolve all these problems in the shortest possible time by peaceful political negotiations.

In our view a sine qua non of world peace and security is the constant respect for each people's right to independently decide its destiny, without any outside interference, the general application in international life of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force. At the same time, the current world political situation stringently requires the solution of any conflicts or disputes between nations by political negotiations alone by fully renouncing the use or threat of force as a means of resolving problems.

Of decisive importance is the achievement of security on the European Continent where the strongest military forces and weapons, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated. This is why everything should be done to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting so that it will give a forceful impetus to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Document and primarily to achieving military disengagement and disarmament. It is obvious that any further deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe will only aggravate the situation. The security of all European peoples requires negotiations that will stop the deployment or development of new nuclear missiles.

We must be fully aware that we, the peoples of Europe, bear a responsibility to do all we can so that future generations may live in peace. Since there are enough weapons to destroy mankind ten times over, the problem of a balance does not have any real meaning. How many times do we want to destroy mankind? The time has come for the heads of states to put a halt to the arms race. Let us not wait! Let us take action before it is too late! When nuclear bombs fall in Europe, we will no longer be able to do anything. The overall civilization we have inherited in Europe will no longer exist after nuclear bombing. This is why we bear responsibility before history and the past and present and the future to do all we can to achieve disarmament, peace in Europe and throughout the world. There are differences in the social systems in Europe, but irrespective of these differences, it is in the interests of all of us to ensure peace and development of our civilization and to see that the wonderful achievements of science will serve man his happiness and freedom.

We believe that it is in this same spirit that other complex problems of present-day mankind must be resolved. [paragraph continues]

In this context, the situation in the Middle East also requires the adoption of measures aimed at a comprehensive solution that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, to ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area. In the same spirit, action must be taken on the basis of political solutions to resolve the problems between the United States and Iran--including the problem of the hostages--by constantly respecting the independence and sovereignty of Iran; as for Afghanistan, we believe that it is necessary to make all necessary efforts to bring about a political solution designed to stop any outside support for the anti-government forces and that will lead to the withdrawal from this country of all Soviet military units; it is also necessary to resolve by political negotiations the other disputes in Africa, Southeast Asia and other areas in the world.

Taking into account the danger represented by the arms race, we believe that everything should be done, before it is too late, to proceed to concrete measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We also advocate that a halt be put to the division of the world into rich and poor countries, and favor the establishment of a new international economic order that will give all peoples access to the achievements of modern civilization.

We must understand that the accentuation of the world division into rich and poor countries can only accentuate instability and create insoluble problems for the development of the present-day society.

It is necessary for all states, irrespective of size or social system, and primarily for small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and nonaligned countries, to actively participate, on an equal footing, in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world. The United Nations and the other international organizations must play an important role in democratizing international relations.

I would like to note with satisfaction that Romania and France have actively cooperated in working on many problems of international life, and I want to express the hope that our countries will continue to act closely, thus making their contribution to the cause of progress and security for the peoples and of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Mr President, trusting that our visit to France will mark a new important stage in developing Romanian-French cooperation, both on a bilateral and an international level, I want to express the conviction that we will conclude appropriate agreements on a number of economic issues under discussion and on intensifying cooperation at the international level and in the field of intensified cultural relations which have always played an important role in developing relations between our countries and which today still play an important role in our relations and in achieving a better and more just world.

With this conviction I would like to toast:

-- The constant strengthening and development of cooperation and friendship between Romania and France!

--Your health, Mr President, and that of Mrs Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing!

--Peace and international cooperation!

--The health of all those present at this dinner! [applause]

Paris City Hall Address

AU281745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu during his 24 July visit to Paris City Hall]

[Text] Mr Mayor General, ladies and gentlemen,

We are extremely pleased to be your guests at Paris City Hall. I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, your wife and all the members of the municipal council cordial greetings and best wishes. We also want to take this opportunity to convey to the people of Paris warm greetings from the people of Romania's capital, Bucharest.

Our present visit to France at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing is the natural consequence of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and France. Indeed, the visit paid to our country 12 years ago by General de Gaulle--the first French head of state to visit Romania--laid the foundations for a lasting cooperation in the new historical conditions.

A look at the past shows that more than once Romanians and French fought on the same barricades in the struggle for national independence and social progress, against fascism, for national freedom. Romanian and French men of culture have closely cooperated: The works of French writers have always been appreciated in Romania and were an important factor in establishing contacts and a better understanding and greater closeness between our peoples. Similar factors that contributed to the solid foundation of Romanian-French relations were our common origin, but especially the cooperation we developed over the centuries in economic, cultural and scientific areas, and our mutual assistance in the struggle against oppressors and for independence.

Our countries are located at the two extremities of Europe and have different social systems. Nevertheless, they have developed and continue developing a close cooperation in all areas. This is due to the fact that both our peoples are inspired by a sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, cooperation and national independence. We proceed from the fact that, given the new international conditions, each people has the right to be master of its fate and to decide its development path independently, without any foreign interference, and this right must be strictly observed.

We are indeed going through a period of profound social and national changes. Generally speaking, these changes are predicated on the peoples' determination to be independent and to abolish the policy of domination and oppression--although efforts are still being made in the world to maintain the old policy of domination, of redividing and consolidating spheres of influence. In such circumstances, it is more necessary than ever to make every possible effort to bolster the cooperation and friendship between our countries and among all the European peoples. We must endeavor not to divide, but to unite Europe! Only a united Europe, in which each country's social system is respected, can guarantee detente, security and lasting peace on our continent and throughout the world! France and Romania can and must do more for such unity in Europe. The European peoples must assume a more important role in guaranteeing their freedom, peace and cooperation.

Acting in this spirit, Romania and France have developed extensive cooperation in economic, scientific and cultural areas. I will only mention the fact that our economic exchanges have doubled within the past 5 years. Many Paris firms cooperate closely with Romanian enterprises. Generally speaking, Paris plays an important part in economic exchanges with Romania. [paragraph continues]

Good prospects for the future exist in this area. We hope to more extensively develop our scientific cooperation, the cooperation between Romanian and French scientists. We believe that such cooperation must be aimed at bringing out the best in the scientists and their creative genius. We believe that science must be put at the service of peace, detente, well-being and happiness for the peoples, their independence and sovereignty.

We are in favor of continuously expanding our cultural cooperation. We believe that this important field can contribute greatly to closeness and understanding between our peoples, and to promoting a policy of detente, peace and independence.

You visited Romania 5 years ago. You had an opportunity to note the Romanian people's concerns with their socioeconomic development and with creating a more just society, capable of ensuring the people their dignity, well-being, happiness and freedom. We have travelled a long road since then. Naturally, a good portion of the road to the goals envisaged is still before us. However, the Romanian people are determined to continue uninterrupted their march forward, to fulfill the goals of securing their well-being, to develop science and culture, and ensure their national independence.

Proceeding precisely from this fact, we are vitally interested in a policy of detente and peace, in solving all conflicts solely through negotiations between states. As I said last night in my toast, we are responsible for halting the arms race. We must all be aware of the fact that the new missiles being deployed in Europe will destroy both sides of our continent. And as you know, so far no one has invented a weapon that can distinguish between people, or one that can preserve life. All arms, especially nuclear ones--but not only those--are made to destroy man, life and civilization. If we mean to defend civilization, people's lives, we must do our utmost to halt the arms race, to stop the deployment of new missiles, to achieve a policy of general, primarily nuclear, disarmament, a policy of peace and independence for the peoples. We should frankly discuss these problems, we should point to the realities facing the peoples, because once the missiles and nuclear arms are launched there will be no more talking, there will be no one left to talk.

Precisely in the name of traditional friendship and community of culture and origin we must make every effort to save civilization, to protect man, and to promote peaceful cooperation between our peoples and among all the peoples of the world.

We are convinced that the European and other peoples of the world are capable of safeguarding peace and of eliminating the policy of destruction and war.

We have come to France, to Paris, with the feeling that the Romanian and French peoples can make a great contribution to the cause of peace and progress, and of national independence.

I want to wish the friendly French people and the citizens of Paris great prosperity, happiness and peace! (applause)

24 July Luncheon Toast

AU290725 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 24 July luncheon given for him in Paris by Premier Raymond Barre]

[Text] Mr Premier, Mme Barre, ladies and gentlemen:

I want to express our thanks for this friendly luncheon and for your praise of the friendship between the Romanian and French peoples.

We have come to friendly France with the desire to identify new areas of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, as well as international cooperation.

Indeed, Romanian-French friendship has longstanding traditions. A look at the past shows that throughout centuries, Romanians and French have closely cooperated in many world events. It can be said that Romanian-French relations and cooperation between our peoples have always yielded good results.

We have indeed many affinities of language, culture and civilization; however, as you justly pointed out, merely recalling the past is not enough. We must look at the present and see that it ensures our peoples' socioeconomic development, independence and peace. We must look to the future, because our obligation is to make the future ensure peace, well-being and happiness for our peoples and for all mankind.

Indeed, the eighties began with events that led to extreme tension in international life. It has been demonstrated that the problems existing in the world are so complex that any uncontrolled act can gravely endanger peace, security and mankind's future. Undoubtedly, we need not look upon the international situation with despair and loose courage; on the contrary, we must realize the need for efforts to relax tension, accentuate detente and promote a policy of peace. In the very first half of this year, world public opinion, a considerable number of peoples have demonstrated, through their resolute stand against tension and for a policy of detente that resolute and determined actions can help overcome tension and ensure peace and national independence.

We note with satisfaction that in those circumstances Romania and France acted to relax tension, in favor of detente and peace, thus illustrating the consistency of their policy along this line.

I also want to mention that in the past 10 years economic relations between Romania and France have developed intensively, just in the past 5 years they have doubled. This was also made possible by the rapid development of the Romanian economy, achieved through the Romanian people's efforts and owing to allocation of about one-third of the national income to development.

The future development of Romanian-French economic relations must take into account the general economic situation, the economic crisis and especially the energy and oil crisis. We believe that, given the current international economic circumstances, measures are required to expand cooperation and collaboration among states, and naturally, between Romania and France. The adoption of protectionist measures calculated to limit economic relations can only aggravate economic difficulties and deepen the international economic crisis. We believe that precisely in such circumstances must economic contacts, cooperation and exchanges be intensified.

You were perfectly right in saying that we must not forget the widening gaps between rich and poor, between rich countries and poor countries. Despite its socioeconomic progress, Romania remains a developing socialist country. Hence, by virtue of our position we are on the side of the developing countries and we are working together with them for a new world economic order. Naturally, it would seem that we are situated at opposite poles. However, we believe that the line to be followed is not toward confrontation between developing and rich countries, but toward cooperation in solving the existing problems. I must frankly tell you that in the view of the developing countries--which we fully share--the developed countries have so far not shown enough understanding. We hope that the UN session this fall and future negotiations will take into consideration what happened in the past and will show greater understanding. We hope to have talks and to find ways of cooperating with France for finding a solution to this problem.

We hope that existing cooperation ventures and those currently under discussion--in the areas of auto industry, aeronautics, data processing, energy and electronics--will materialize in the best possible conditions. Some of them require 10-15 years of cooperation, perhaps longer. This means that both sides must find appropriate technical and economic solutions capable of providing the basis for such long-term cooperation. As I said today at the meeting with employers representatives, there are problems which exceed the means of our industries and which require more active government intervention. As far as the Romanian Government is concerned, I can assure you that it will endeavor to intervene actively. I hope that in this respect, too, we will find the way to actively cooperate with the French Government in the interest of developing mutually advantageous cooperation.

And finally, I want once again to assert our desire to further expand our cooperation in order to achieve a united Europe, peace and cooperation on the continent, so that each nation can develop freely and in accordance with its own will. While speaking of economic cooperation, we must not neglect devoting due attention to developing scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, and generally to the relations between our peoples. Fruitful cooperation between Romania and France is in keeping with both the interests of our peoples and with the cause of peace, detente and national independence, for all peoples.

With the conviction that in the future Romanian-French cooperation will fulfill an important function for our peoples' progress and for the cause of peace, I want to raise a glass to:

--The health of Mr Premier and of Mme Barre!

--The prosperity and well-being of the friendly French people!

--Lasting Romanian-French friendship!

--International peace and cooperation!

--The health of all of you! (applause)

Address to French Businessmen

AU282035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 July Paris meeting with French businessmen]

[Text] Received with great attention and followed with keen interest, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated in his speech that this meeting, organized during his official visit to France at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, is a good opportunity for reviewing the development of economic relations between the two countries, and especially for examining prospects for expanding economic collaboration and production sharing between Romanian and French industries. Thus, he emphasized the fact that in the past 5 years the economic exchanges between Romania and France have doubled; cooperation ventures were undertaken in key areas and there are prospects for new projects. The Romanian president recalled the longer standing cooperation with Renault and that with Citroen of a more recent date, as well as cooperation in the areas of electronics, in the manufacture of helicopters, in the construction of electrical power plants and in other fields. Romania's president also stressed the fact that precisely the deepening and diversification of this cooperation created real possibilities for rapidly increasing economic exchanges.

Stating that Romania is currently about to conclude the 1976-80 5-year plan, that the tasks envisaged are being fulfilled and even exceeded in the area of industry, and that our country has allocated one-third of the national income to development and will continue this rate of development in the coming 5-year plan (1981-85) in both the industrial and in other sectors of the economy, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu dealt with the idea that, in view of the current international economic situation, priorities are now being increasingly focused on obtaining local energy resources--an area in which Romania is interested in cooperating with France with a view to identifying new energy resources, since, as is known, France is also making considerable efforts in this area.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also stated that new possibilities for cooperation can be realized in connection with efforts to obtain raw material from local resources, and with developing cooperation in third markets. The Romanian president expounded on our country's current efforts to develop mining production and the mining equipment industry, areas in which we would be interested in cooperation with French industry. This also applies to offshore drilling, which has already begun in the Black Sea following indications of oil resources there, since France--which has been developing such projects for a longer time--possesses experience that can be useful for a cooperative venture.

He also reported on Romania's efforts to develop the electronics industry. Emphasizing the fact that the first [Romanian made] computers were manufactured in cooperation with France and that a sound basis has been established despite certain failings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that there is room for further development in this area, especially regarding microelectronics.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the cooperation established in the aeronautical industry and stated that more extensive cooperation is planned and that certain materials required for the Romanian aeronautical industry will be manufactured in view of the need to ensure a more secure raw materials basis. He then referred to our current concerns with building the first nuclear power station in Romania. Stating that this power station is based on a Canadian system, the speaker added that the conventional components of the plant are under negotiations with several firms, one of them being the French firm Alsthom Atlantique, and that we are interested in cooperating with a French partner, provided it is economically agreeable to both sides.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then proceeded to an impressive and profound presentation of the ways and means of production sharing; he dwelled on the fact that, given the current rapid rate at which scientific-technical progress is applied in production, a cooperative venture can span a period of 15-20 years, which means that it must be based on the best and most solid foundations possible and on satisfactory economic conditions.

We hope--the Romanian head of state said--that during the few days of our visit to France we will be able if not to finalize cooperative ventures in various areas, at least to clarify in detail the aspects of cooperation between our industries. What we envisage is, naturally, extensive bilateral cooperation, but at the same time, cooperation in third markets, in the belief that in a relatively short period of time we can almost double our economic relations.

As for financial-economic aspects, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that cooperation must naturally be advantageous to both sides; this is of particular interest to us at the moment, since we are resolutely endeavoring to achieve a financial balance and a balance of payments. Along this line he spoke at length on Romania's concept of compensation, thus illustrating the principles of a long-term, mutually advantageous economic policy, within which the role of compensation in cooperative ventures is to ensure appropriate marketing of jointly-manufactured products, thus permitting an even economic-financial balance within the shortest possible period of time. In support of this concept the Romanian president cited the example of the experience accumulated by Romanian economic units in their cooperation with industrial units in socialist countries and with certain firms in developed capitalist countries, among them Renault, Citroen, and firms from other countries, such as Japan. The speaker clearly stressed the idea that the most natural means of covering import expenditures incurred in the course of a cooperative venture is precisely intensive marketing of the industrial products resulting from this cooperation, and all the more so since interest rates for credits are very high and do not permit economic development equal to requirements. Should credits become less expensive, should the bankers and banks content themselves with somewhat lower profits so that developing countries can also afford credits and thus make genuine progress, the speaker said, then they will be reconsidered. However, given the current interest rates, credits can practically no longer be afforded. This requires reliable economic calculations and a greater responsibility for one's own people, realized, among other things, in continuous efforts to secure a commercial balance and a balance of payments, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. I think that it is equally in the interests of both French and Romanian industry to devise fruitful cooperative ventures, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in concluding his speech, which was followed with great attention and which impressed the audience by its clear arguments and remarkable ability to get to the heart of the problems concerning current economic relations, and by the realism and originality of the solutions suggested. Romania is interested in giving fresh impetus to economic cooperation and collaboration, in the desire to develop its own economy to the level of current requirements and thus to raise the people's living standard. This is only possible as a result of rapid economic development and of progress in industry, agriculture, science and technology.

Stressing that fruitful cooperation has been established between Romania and France, and that the two countries desire to further expand it to their mutual benefit and advantage, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the end of his speech: A positive economic cooperation contributes to a policy of peace, to the peoples' independence and to their well-being. In this spirit, we hope to develop the broadest possible cooperation in the previously-mentioned areas, as well as in other fields.

Many participants in the meeting, economic and financial personalities of repute, emphasized in their speeches the realism, constructive spirit, depth and clarity of the views presented by the Romanian president. Proceeding from the problems confronting the world economy--the oil and energy crises, recession, the rigors of the quality competitiveness to which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu referred in his extensive address--and expressing interest in the specific ideas and suggestions advanced, many of the speakers asked the Romanian president to expound on our country's specific concerns in the current international economic climate.

Answering the questions raised by the participants, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu referred extensively to our concerns for ensuring genuine economic independence, within which special stress is placed on energy, to the intensification of oil and coal exploration and the expansion of hydropower projects, and to the use of solar, wind, biogas and biomass energy. Thus, stating that in the future, too, special emphasis will be put on the coal industry and on updating the production of mining equipment, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke on possibilities for developing cooperation in the area of large-capacity mining installations designed for underground work. Similarly, stressing the wide range of application of electronics, the Romanian head of state emphasized the possibility of developing cooperation especially in the field of microprocessors required in many industrial areas, such as mining, aviation and communications, and more so since Romania is planning a great increase in the electronic industry.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented in detail the advantages to be gained from long-term cooperation, which should provide firm guarantees for the interested sides and open new prospects and ensure continuity for such cooperation, while at the same time remaining flexible and permitting the adaption of production in step with scientific-technical progress so as to retain its market competitiveness and economic efficiency. In this connection, he stressed possibilities for developing cooperation in third markets, an area in which the good beginning that has already been made must be expanded, as do the guarantees offered to those interested by the Romanian laws in force concerning joint association.

French Senate Address

AU291311 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 3

["Text" of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu before French Senate members in Paris 25 July]

[Text] Mr President of the Senate, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad that within the framework of the visit we are paying to France we are able today to meet you, the representatives of the French people, the deputies and senators.

We attach great importance to relations of friendship between Romania and France. It is true that these relations date far back in time. However, they have forcefully developed over the past 10-15 years under the new conditions when Romania and France are concerned with both ensuring their development and with their independence and sovereignty, as well as with security and peace.

I do not now want to make extensive reference to economic relations between our countries. The volume of Romanian-French economic exchange has doubled in past years and prospects exist for them to be doubled or at least almost doubled in the next 5 years as well. We want to achieve broad cooperation in various industrial fields and in the field of science, education and culture.

There are senators and deputies here who have visited Romania and who--together with the Senate president--make a very important contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and French peoples, between the parliaments of our countries. I would like to express the hope that both the Senate and the National Assembly will support actions aimed at developing cooperation between our peoples.

Multiple problems exist at an international level. We believe that we must give priority to achieving European security and equal cooperation among the peoples on our continent and to achieving unity among the European countries, irrespective of social system. Europe's future depends on how the peoples on this continent and, certainly, the representatives of those peoples--the parliaments and governments--will act to solve current problems in a new spirit, proceeding from strict respect for each people's independence and for each nation's right to free development in keeping with its desires.

All of us are interested in halting the weapons race. As I stressed in my speech at the city hall, there is no weapon able to protect people's lives. All weapons, be they conventional or nuclear weapons, are designed to destroy lives and civilizations. We must do all we can to halt the weapons race and to stop the deployment of new missiles in Europe. It is, indeed, necessary to achieve a balance between the two sides. However, this balance can be achieved--and must be achieved--not by increasing the armament level, but by constantly reducing it.

We believe that we must do all we can, so that the Madrid meeting will give a new impulse to security and cooperation in Europe and to the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki.

There are many problems to be resolved in the world. You are very well aware of them. You know that in the first half of this year an extreme tension was recorded. Therefore, everything must be done to stop the aggravation of the international situation and to resolve all problems by political negotiations so as to ensure a policy of detente, of peace and national independence.

Within this framework, we believe that parliaments have to play an important role. Between our parliaments, among the European parliaments we want increasingly closer cooperation to develop in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world. More than anything we believe that the peoples themselves play a decisive role in ensuring detente and peace. We must strengthen friendship and cooperation between our peoples, among all European peoples, among all nations throughout the world. Taking into consideration the desire of the people's masses, of all peoples, the heads of state and parliaments must act in the interest of these peoples and must serve peace and civilization, the future of all mankind.

I want to thank you and express the wish for positive cooperation between our parliaments and peoples. (applause)

Senate Luncheon Toast

AU291305 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 25 July luncheon given for him by French Senate President Alain Poher]

[Text] Mr President of the senate, Madam, ladies and gentlemen, once again I want to express my pleasure at meeting with you, eminent representatives and political personalities of the French nation while here as guests of France and of the French president. Mr President, Madam, I want to convey to you and to all the political figures, senators and deputies present at this luncheon warm greetings and wishes for a continuous strengthening of the cooperation between our parliaments and peoples.

I want to thank you for the kind words spoken here about my people and about the friendship between the Romanian and French peoples. Indeed, it can be stated that historical developments have given our nations affinities of language, culture and origin and, especially, have brought them together in many international circumstances, for the benefit of civilization, peace, well-being of the peoples and of all mankind.

I want to note with great satisfaction the continuous development--particularly in the past 15 years, in the new conditions--of the Romanian-French relations. You are one of the French politicians and eminent personalities who have worked for and made a noteworthy contribution to developing this cooperation.

Present at this luncheon are also eminent politicians, senators, deputies, former chairmen of the Romanian-French friendship group, its current chairman and members of this group. Many of you have visited Romania and have contributed and continue to contribute to understanding and friendship between our peoples.

As you are well aware, Romania attaches great importance to its cooperation and friendship with France, since our affinities and common wishes for peace and cooperation are far stronger factors than the difference of social systems.

In point of fact, we live in a historical period in which friendship and cooperation between our peoples and among all European peoples are a necessity for promoting a policy of detente, peace and national independence.

I want to state to you here that our talks so far with President Giscard d'Estaing, with ministers and French businessmen have proceeded smoothly, and we see good prospects for expanding and raising the level of our cooperation and collaboration in production, in science, technology and culture. We hope that the relations between the Romanian and French peoples, between our citizens, men of science and culture, workers, peasants and intellecutals will also develop more markedly. We believe that our friendship is reinforced by and will stand all tests because it comes from the masses, and because citizens of our two countries are increasingly contributing to its promotion.

We have a long road to travel to build a better and more just world. Mankind is currently faced by many complex problems. We must make every possible effort to solve all these problems solely through political negotiations, and to achieve security in Europe, disarmament and a new world economic order. The wonderful achievements of civilization, science, technology and human knowledge must be made to serve exclusively man and the freedom, well-being and happiness of all nations.

Once again, I want to point out the important role played by parliaments--as representatives of the peoples, of public opinion--in settling international issues. We hope that our parliaments, together with the other European and other parliaments, will strive more resolutely to fulfill their obligations to their voters and peoples.

The greatest honor we can bring to our ancestors who laid the lasting foundations of Romanian-French friendship is to raise this friendship to ever higher levels, on the basis of unwavering respect for each people's independence. As you know, many Frenchmen fought for Romania's independence, just as many Romanians fought in many circumstances, including the last war, in the French resistance, against fascism, for France's independence. These ties, cemented with the blood of the sons of the Romanian and French peoples, must become indestructible and must be made to equally serve the interests of our peoples, their independence, and peace and national independence for all nations.

With the conviction that our peoples will always cooperate in the interests of their progress and of peace, I want to express my wish for a continuous development of Romanian-French friendship, and to raise a toast to:

The health of the French senate president and his wife! Long live France! Long live Romanian-French friendship! Long live international peace and cooperation! To the health of all those present here! (applause)

CEAUSESCU REVIEWS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES FOR FRENCH TV

AU290901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 16 July in Bucharest for France III television station]

[Text] As has been previously announced, on 16 July the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Jean Marie Cavada, deputy director of France III television in charge of the political reporting section, and Jean Claude Paris, new editor in chief of the France III television station, and gave them the following interview:

Question: In connection with your visit to France, what is your view on French-Romanian political, as well as economic and cultural relations?

Answer: I want to begin by expressing my pleasure with my forthcoming visit to France and with the prospect of meeting again with President Giscard d'Estaing. I hope that this new Romanian-French summit meeting will have a marked effect on the development of relations between our peoples and countries.

As a general description, I would say that the current level of Romanian-French relations is very good, better than ever in the past. Together this year we marked 100 years of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations and on the occasion we reviewed the traditional Romanian-French cooperation and expressed the mutual desire to impart greater scope to that cooperation. Our economic cooperation has developed greatly--this year commercial exchanges exceeded the amount of Fr 3.5 billion--and we have important production-sharing ventures in progress. I believe that there are prospects for developing our economic cooperation and production sharing, as well as cooperation in third countries. Our cultural and scientific exchanges, as well as exchange visits between our people have also expanded.

Romania and France are also actively cooperating in solving international issues, in a policy of detente, cooperation and peace, and in consistently observing the national independence of each state and people. I would say that internationally Romanian-French cooperation contributes considerably to promoting a policy of full equality among states, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

In view of the above, the new meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing and our talks will permit us to identify new opportunities to expand bilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, as well as our active international cooperation aimed at solving mankind's current complex problems through peaceful negotiations, and at attaining security and cooperation in Europe.

Question: What is your view on the Afghan crisis? Do you believe that a political solution is possible?

Answer: Regardless of what caused the situation in Afghanistan, the most important thing now is that every possible effort be made to arrive at a political solution based on the cessation of all foreign support for antigovernmental forces and on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. In view of developments, of the fact that the idea of a political solution is now advocated by practically the entire world, and that the Afghan Government has formulated proposals in this connection--proposals which are in my opinion acceptable and which envisage international guarantees as well--there exists an opportunity to resolve the situation in Afghanistan, provided all sides show a sense of responsibility and adopt constructive positions, thus ensuring the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of Afghanistan.

Question: Has international tension reached a peak in your opinion? Do you believe that this tension will continue mounting or rather abate?

Answer: In the first half of this year we witnessed deterioration and tension in international life. The causes were multiple. The tension and deterioration were generated by marked tendencies in international life of redividing and consolidating zones of influence and of shifting the balance of forces; other causes were the economic, energy and oil crises, which prompted certain states and groups of states to maintain and consolidate their spheres of influence.

Problems emerged and were allowed to go unsolved. In Europe, few steps were taken after the Helsinki conference to implement the documents adopted; the European countries did not assume direct responsibility for implementing the targets decided upon and seem to be in a state of expectancy, so to speak.

It can now be said that the peak of tension has passed. We are now in a lull and the tension seems to have even abated somewhat. However, the danger is still rather great. Hence, all sides must act out of a sense of responsibility for the causes of peace and people's independence, so that the tension can be resolutely relaxed and problems solved through peaceful negotiations.

I want to stress that at the time when tension was at its peak international public opinion played an important role in halting this dangerous course. The fact that a large number of states and broad circles of public opinion everywhere resolutely opposed the policy of tension, refused to take extreme measures and declined military bases and military aid--thus showing that they were no longer willing to become a tool for the big powers' policy--helped curb the tension. I am stressing this because in my opinion, international tension can be eased, detente can be promoted, and national independence and peace achieved only if all states and peoples, if international public opinion, participates actively in international political life in solving the problems that pose great threats to peoples' security.

Thus, we attach great importance to the Madrid meeting this fall devoted to European security and cooperation--and we believe that everything possible should be done for this meeting to give fresh impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents. We believe that attention must be focused on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe because, despite the existence of various zones of tension, Europe remains the main hotbed where a new world war can break out. The greatest numbers of weapons and troops are concentrated on our continent; the two military blocs are pitted against each other, and now new medium-range missiles are deployed and developed here--aimed, in the last analysis, at all the European countries. Hence, the European states and peoples have the great obligation to cancel the development and deployment of new missiles, to achieve a policy of military disengagement and disarmament and to implement all the documents signed in Helsinki.

Question: Do you believe that no one should accept hegemonism?

Answer: The European countries must come out strongly against the policy of hegemonism and must promote a policy of respect for the national independence of all peoples and of equal cooperation among all nations.

Question: All observers acknowledge the originality of your foreign policy. What are your feelings about the Middle East? What would be a just solution in your opinion? What can Romania and France do to help settle that conflict?

Answer: The Middle East situation is one of the complex problems of the contemporary world. It can be said that in the first half of this year the Middle East was also the scene of events which contributed to aggravating the situation and at present there seems to be no clear prospects of a general solution. It can be stated that negotiations based on the Camp David agreements no longer offer the potential for an overall solution. Therefore, steps must be taken toward a general settlement of the situation which would bring about Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab side of Jerusalem, and which would include a solution to the problem of the Arab Palestinian people based on their right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state. The essential issue of a general Middle East peace is precisely the Palestinian problem and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

I believe that new initiatives are required in this connection along the line of an international conference attended by all the interested countries and the PLO. Naturally, such a conference should also be attended by the Soviet Union and the United States, while the United Nations should play a more important role than it has so far. I also believe that the success of the negotiations can also be helped along by the participation of other states that can contribute to devising a political solution to the complex problems of the Middle East.

In view of the very close positions that Romania and France hold on the Middle East problems, and in view of the fact that they have consistently and in various circumstances endeavored to find a political solution, I believe that our countries can further contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace which should ensure the independence and integrity of all states in the area.

When I mentioned a new initiative I was thinking that the proposals adopted in Venice by the Western nations do not provide an appropriate basis for a general settlement in the Middle East. Greater daring is required; measures without a future are useless; it must be understood that a political solution in the Middle East hinges on a clear-cut decision on Palestinian self-determination and on halting the policy of faits accomplis--pursued by Israel--and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Question: It would seem that the Soviet Union is going back to Syria. Do you approve or disapprove of this return of the Soviet Union to Syria?

Answer: The Soviet Union has always had good relations with Syria, hence there is no question of a "return" to Syria. The Soviet Union is present in that area and the Middle East problems cannot be solved without its participation, as well as that of the United States, as I said before. At the same time, again as I said before, I believe that other states, too, are interested in a Middle East peace, France and Romania among them, and they must make their own contribution.

Question: How does it happen that Romania, a member of the Warsaw Pact, maintains closer relations than the other Eastern countries with the Western world, especially with the United States and France?

Answer: Romania's international policy is based on the fact that the world is populated by states with different social systems and that this situation will continue to prevail for a long time to come. [paragraph continues]

Hence, to attain detente and peace active cooperation must develop among all countries of the world, regardless of their social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

I find it difficult to compare the scope of Romania's relations with certain Western states with that of other Eastern states' relations with the West. Quite frankly, I have the impression that in certain areas we are even surpassed.

It is true that, as I said before, we are extensively developing our relations with France, relations which in fact have long-standing traditions; independently of international developments Romania and France always found ways for active cooperation. Similarly, our relations with the United States have developed markedly, especially in the past 10-12 years and constitute part and parcel of Romania's general policy of maintaining good relations with all countries of the world--this being an active contribution to achieving a policy of detente, peace and cooperation, of expanding economic, cultural and political exchanges among nations, a contribution to building a world in which each people can develop freely, according to its desires, without any foreign interference.

I can state that Romania's policy of active cooperation with all socialist countries, of bolstering their unity and overcoming existing differences, its policy of developing relations with developing countries, with developed capitalist countries and with all other states has substantially contributed to the cause of international detente; at the same time, it constitutes an important factor in successfully building socialism and a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Question: What do you think of the claim that human rights are violated in your country?

Answer: As for human rights, I think realities forcefully demonstrate that the Romanian socialist society has dealt with this issue incomparably better than any Western society. On the matters of the right to work or of political rights, of the working people's and the masses' direct participation in the leadership of the society, of real, not declaratory rights, we can talk to any Western society or state not just from an equal position, but from a superior one.

Regarding human rights in Romania and certain agitation stirred up in the West--including France, to be honest--I believe it is part of the tactics of certain circles which --willingly or unwillingly--play into the hands of those who want to return the world to the age of cold war. Those circles ignore or distort the realities prevailing in Romania and in other socialist countries; they dwell only on certain minor aspects and ignore the fundamental issues which, I repeat, have been settled in Romania and in other socialist countries incomparably better than in Western capitalist countries.

I do not mean to claim that all is perfect in Romania and nothing is amiss. We are a developing socialist country that began at a rather low level but that has made immense progress in a relatively short period of time; indeed, we are proud of the achievements of our people who, masters of their fate, are building the life they want.

We want to live in peace, cooperation and friendship with all the peoples of the world.

Question: The recent CEMA meeting has shown that the Eastern countries are also affected by increases in the price of oil. To what extent was this felt in Romania?

Does the system of socialist planning impress you as an advantage or as an inconvenience in dealing with the increase in raw materials prices?

Answer: Indeed, the energy crisis and oil price increases have created various difficulties for the socialist countries, too, aside of course from the Soviet Union, which has great oil resources.

Naturally, any increase in the prices of oil and raw materials is bound to affect the socialist countries to a greater or lesser degree.

Romania, which imports considerable quantities of oil and other raw materials, has been affected rather seriously by the price increases in the international market. However, we have taken steps so that the oil price increase--unjustified, I must add--does not gravely affect Romania's socioeconomic development. I can state that we have succeeded in neutralizing the effects of the enormous increase in oil prices, at the cost, of course, of various difficulties that had to be faced.

This constitutes additional proof of the fact that the European countries must seriously consider economic cooperation, especially in the area of energy. The implementation of the Helsinki documents must proceed not from restrictive measures in economic relations, but on the contrary, from extensive cooperation aimed at better meeting all the countries' requirements concerning new sources of energy and raw materials and at facilitating their present and future socioeconomic development.

As for the socialist planning system, it offers in my opinion an advantage over a society lacking appropriate planning of its socioeconomic development.

In point of fact, even developed countries, including France, are accentuating economic planning in one form or another and state intervention in guiding economic activities is markedly felt. Currently, mankind's major problems cannot conceivably be solved without a uniform concept and without forceful intervention in guiding economic and human forces.

Socialist planning presents an incontestable advantage from this viewpoint, too, because it serves to channel the forces of the entire nation toward progress.

Question: I would like to ask about the role of Mme Elena Ceausescu, who is not merely the wife of President Ceausescu, but also has a political function--as deputy prime minister--in your country's policy.

Answer: To answer your last question I must begin by a general presentation of the mechanism of our social leadership. The Romanian socialist society is governed by the principles of collective leadership. Party and state cadres and activists, along with economic cadres and with the masses of working people participate in decision-making within the framework of our consultative bodies; it is one of the general, fundamental features of socialist democracy in Romania. Councils of working people also function at all levels, beginning with socioeconomic enterprises and units and up to the supreme bodies. They all work collectively and adopt collective decisions on all issues. The government is based on the principle of collective leadership and as for the party, in between congresses, the Central Committee and the Political Executive Committee are the bodies that decide on all matters affecting domestic development and foreign policy. Within this system, along with the other members of the party leadership or of the government, Elena Ceausescu makes her contribution to handling the issues of our development.

The French television editor: I thank you very much, Mr President, on behalf of this program devoted to eminent political personalities who played and are playing an important role in the history of mankind.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET CASTRO ON INSURRECTION ANNIVERSARY

AU291112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 6

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Fidel Castro Ruz on Cuba's national insurrection anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

On the anniversary of the Cuban international insurrection we want to extend cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba and to the fraternal Cuban people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

We trust that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand in the interest of the Cuban people and that of the general cause of socialism and peace.

We wish you and the Cuban people new successes in building the socialist society, peace and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ANDREI, NICOLAE CONFER WITH OAU SECRETARY GENERAL

AU291928 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general, today continued their talks in Bucharest, the sides expressed the common desire to expand cooperation between Romania and the African states in strengthening the policy of peace and security, peacefully settling all differences between states and establishing just and equitable relations between states.

OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo also met today with Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They discussed questions concerning the diversification of economic relations between Romania and African states.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER TO DISCUSS FOREIGN CURRENCY ISSUES

LD291416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--With respect to the proposal of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries, Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the chamber to meet at 1100 on 31 July. At this session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is expected to adopt the decision on a single programme of Yugoslavia's payments and foreign currency balance sheet for 1980 and also a decision which will establish the total amount of foreign currency for the requirement of the federation in 1980.

CROATIAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

LD291118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary] **Zagreb**--The Croatian economy is fulfilling with considerable success one of the most important stabilization tasks--to increase exports. During the first 6 months of this year exports from this republic were 31.2 percent up on the same period last year reaching the value of 19.198 billion dinars. Imports were 0.7 percent down on last year amounting to 36.064 billion dinars. The result is that during this period the republic's exports paid for 53.2 percent of this republic's imports as against 40 percent last year. Also the republic's trade deficit was reduced by 22.2 percent. Seventy-three percent of exports are to convertible areas. Exports to the markets with the convertible currency method of payment increased by as much as 43.6 percent which is a significant contribution to the realization of the balance of payments sheet position of the republic. As against this, imports from convertible areas was reduced by 9.3 percent. At the same time exports to developing countries increased by as much as 153 percent in comparison with the first half of last year.

STANE DOLANC RECEIVES KORCULA LEADERS

LD291632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Korcula--In Prizba near Blato on Korcula today Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received leaders of the sociopolitical organizations and of the municipality of Korcula. They informed him of the current sociopolitical and economic developments in the area of this island commune in which Comrade Dolanc evinced great interest.

LCY PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

AU291400 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito LCY Party School returned to Belgrade yesterday from its visit of several days to the PRC. Members of the delegation were Dzemil Sarac, member of the LCY Central Committee and the council of the school; Dr Mijat Sukovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; and Dr Dusan Vejnovic, director of the school.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDIUM NOTES LAG IN PLAN PREPARATION

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[Excerpts] Titograd--The Presidium of the Montenegrin League of Communist Central Committee today examined, under the chairmanship of Vojo Srzentic, the basic ideopolitical questions of the republic's socioeconomic development in the next medium-term planning period and the tasks of the League of Communists.

It was assessed that the drafting of self-management and social plans for the 1981-85 period was behind schedule at all levels and in all environments; that elements of the old way of planning were quite forcefully manifested in this activity; and that the ideopolitical essence of the new system of planning had not found expression in the work up to date in the necessary degree. The focus is placed in the main on the planning of physical indices of development, while little attention is paid to many vital and essential questions such as income, self-management association of labor and means, and the development of self-management, socioeconomic and income relations.

Workers in basic and other self-managing and interest organizations and communities have not been involved to a sufficient degree in drawing up and adopting plan documents. This activity continues to be mainly carried out in specialist services and management structures, and the League of Communists, trade unions and the Socialist Alliance have not up to now been sufficiently involved in this.

The Presidium adopted assessments and standpoints on the realization of the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists in media organs in Montenegro and ratified the program of preparations for the Montegrin League of Communists Central Committee session at which a review will be made of the topic "The Activity of Communists in the Socialist Alliance of Working People and the Further Affirmation of the Socialist Alliance as a Front of Organized Socialist forces."

At today's session the Presidium elected Budimir Babovic, member of the Montegrin League of Communists Central Committee, to the post of executive secretary of the Presidium.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS--Belgrade--By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Cvjeto Job, hitherto head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cyprus. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80 LD]

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--Vienna, 28 June (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade, Imer Pula, Yugoslav federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, paid an official return visit to Vienna. During the talks on the further promotion of comprehensive economic relations between the two countries, opportunities in the field of tourism were discussed in particular. Possibilities for Austrian investments in Yugoslavia's tourist trade were also discussed. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 80 p 3 AU]